The Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,211—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910.				
10th Dec.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	ARABIA	7903	....	....
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
1911				
7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
14th "	HIMALAYA	6981	....	....
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	CALEDONIA	7588	....	....
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
11th "	DELTA	8362	....	....
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7933	....	....
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	....
11th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	....	....
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	....
8th "	CALEDONIA	7588	....	....
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	....
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7902	....	....
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

"INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 420 or Rs. 291	Rs. 743 or Rs. 521
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or Rs. 417	Rs. 793 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th December.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. "
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	29th December.
Fr. Fe.dinand	6046	B. Cobol	29th January.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750 *
Saloon Class to London..... " 545 " 635 *
Saloon Class to London and back ..... " 865 " 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London..... " 545 to 635
" Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945
* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Martimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Nippon	E. Tarabocchia	6350	24th Dec. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

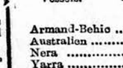
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	8th Dec.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	9th Dec.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	12th Dec.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 8th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Waroonga," 2147 tons, on Monday, the 12th December, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

A Steamer on or about the 17th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,
7th December, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
Armand-Behic	6,385	Guionnet	22nd Dec. 1910.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	19th Jan. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	11th May 1911.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	8th June 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	6th July 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigation General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	30th Dec. 1910.
Dumbea	5,685	Rehufat	27th Jan. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. da COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 8
C. City of Athens	8100	.....	" 15
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	" 30
			1911
B. City of Naples	9500	.....	Jan. 11
B. Merton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Feby. 4
B. City of Madrid	7500	.....	" 17
A. City of Vienna	6000	.....	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	8900	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	April 8
C. City of Karachi	8400	April 11	* ...
C. City of York	11000	" 24	* " 21
B. Merton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
B. City of Naples	9500	.....	" 17
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	June 10
C. City of York	11000	.....	July 15
C. City of Paris	11000	.....	" 19
C. City of Glasgow	9400	.....	August 1
C. City of Lahore	9000	.....	" 12
[illegible] Hall	8000	.....	" 24
[illegible] Calcutta	11000	.....	Sept. 5
City of Manchester	8900	.....	" 12
[illegible] of Athens	8100	October 1	...
[illegible] of York	11000	.....	Nov. 2
C. City of Lahore	9000	.....	" 10
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	" 18
C. City of London	11000	.....	" 24
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	.....	" 29

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON:	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YUNGAY
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Nowera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 2/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

XMAS-AT-HOME.

NEW-YEAR-AT-HOME.

LATEST DATE FOR POSTING.

MARCKS & CO.'S
PRESENTATION NOVELTIES
IN
JEWELRY
AND
SILVER-WARE
FOR
CHRISTMAS 10th December.
FOR
NEW YEAR. 17th December.

We pack, ensure, pay postage and despatch Xmas and New Year's gifts purchased from us.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

'XMAS, 1910.

Orders for
CAKES,
'XMAS BOXES.
etc.,
NOW REGISTERED AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST, NOW READY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)*

THE HON'BLE MR. H. E. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY. Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Kheesey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnun trai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM SAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

B. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Re. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security,

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP	Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Haien	Nagasaki	
Bombay	Newchwang	
Changchun	New York	
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka	
Hankow	Peking	
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
Honolulu	San Francisco	
Kobe	Shanghai	
Kaoyang	Tiehling	
London	Tientsin	
Lyons	Tokyo	
Fengtien (Mukden)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS and CHESTNUTS.

'XMAS 1910.

Just unpacked from HIGH CLASS FIRMS:—

MALAGA RAISINS, (Extra choice) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do. (Extra) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do. (Extra) in 4½ lbs. box.
Do. (Ordinary choice) in 5½ lbs. box.
SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS in 1 lb. tin.
FRESH SPANISH GRAPES in barrels at Re. 1 per lb.
NAPLES FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets.
FRENCH FRUITS in Syrup, Assorted Extra in Bottle.

Gruyere, Parmesan Gorgonzola Cheddar loaf, Dutch Cream Balls in tin foil and other various Cheeses. Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Pastes of various shapes and designs. Pure Olive Oil (genuine). Italian Wine Vinegar. Ham and Bacon and Sausages.

Our CLARET (Grignolino) WINE the genuine in great demand, Rs. 11 per doz. bots.

Favourable Term for THE SEASON only (to Cash purchasers only) a diss of 10 per cent. for sum exceeding over Rs. 12.

PEARSE & CO.'S

CELEBRATED.

KILN DRIED FLOUR

in 7lb. tin.

DOG AND SHIP BISCUITS

VERY SUPERIOR.

PEARSE & CO.,

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

CHOICE
ENGLISH & ITALIAN
PASTRY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTIFICATION.

ENQUIRIES regarding accommodation at the Apollo Bandar on the occasion of the ARRIVAL of HIS IMPERIAL and ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMAN EMPIRE AND OF PRUSSIA on WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, 1910, should be made in writing to the undersigned.

The Address must be given in full when a reply or a card is required.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 7th December, 1910.

NOTICE.

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, POONA.

NEW WORKSHOP CLASSES for Sub-Overseers, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers commence from January, 1911. Candidates for Sub-Overseer Class must have passed School Final or Matriculation Examination and for Mechanical and Electrical Engineers candidates must have studied up to School Final or Matric. Entrance Examination for Mechanical and Electrical Engineers takes place on the 4th January, 1911. Application with one Rupee registration fee should reach PRINCIPAL on or before 25th December, 1910.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. CO., LD.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS are invited for delivery at the Company's Office not later than 3 P.M. on TUESDAY the 20th Inst. for the SUPPLY of the following heads of ships stores from 1st January to 31st December, 1911.

Tenders may be submitted for any one or more heads of stores, and must be marked "Tenders for Paints", "Tenders for Canvas," &c.

1. Paints and Raw and Boiled Linseed Oils.
2. Lubricating Oils for Engines.
3. Gelza and Cocoanut Oils.
4. Canvas and Awnings.
5. Ropes including wire hawsers.
6. Deck, Engine and Saloon stores.

Lists of stores, &c., can be had on application.

M. M. SHIRAZEE,
Agent.

1, Ash Lane, Fort,
6th December, 1910.

MADRAS RACES WINTER MEETING, DECEMBER 27TH, 29TH, AND 31ST, 1910.

NOTICE TO JOCKEYS.

JOCKEYS CONTEMPLATING coming to the above Meeting are informed that there is likely to be plenty of Riding obtainable.

A. H. STEELE,
Honorary Secretary,
Madras Races.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. COY., LD

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of CREW PROVISIONS, from 1st January to 31st December, 1911, and should be delivered at the Office of the Company, not later than 3 P.M., on MONDAY, the 19th Inst. A deposit of Rs. 5,000 will have to be made by the party whose Tender is accepted.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept any or the lowest Tender.

For Lists of Provisions, &c., apply to the Undersigned

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
Agent.

Bombay, 5th December, 1910,
1, Ash Lane, Fort.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the CONSTRUCTION of a DAM for a Reservoir at Kasala, to be submitted before noon on the 10th December, 1910.

2. The specification, plans, and full particulars can be seen at the District Engineer's Office, Byculla, on any day except Sundays, between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (S. T.)

R. V. SYMONS,
Ag. District Engineer,
G. I. P. Railway, Byculla.

ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.

(For all Communities)

MATHERAN.

WELLKNOWN for its position, extent and suitability of accommodation for Single ladies and gentlemen, and for families. Excellent Cuisine and Cleanliness. Tiled Flooring in every Bedroom, Bathroom, Dressing and Verandah.

Separate Billiard and Restaurant Saloon for the use of the Hotel-residents and for outsiders. Send for printed list of Rates and Charges, and for Card giving details of size of rooms and verandas of each detached block of building.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A NEW OLDHAM'S LANCASHIRE BOILER.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th day of December 1910 at 4 P.M. (B.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Fort Trust Land near Wari Bunder by order of Messrs. Thakoredas Jamnadas & Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. Gopalji Nandram of Tarana, Indore.

One new Oldham's Lancashire Boiler 24 feet long by 6½ feet diameter—130 lbs. Working Pressure having three Cross tubes in each flue and complete with mountings and fittings.

The cases of fittings of the above Boiler can be inspected at the office of the said Messrs. Thakoredas Jamnadas & Co. at No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort, any day before or on the day of sale between 2 and 4 p.m.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Important to Tailors, Merchants and Gentlemen.

AUCTION SALE of Pieces of superior Black Venetians, Coatings, Suiting Flannels, Tweeds, Whipcords, White Serge, etc., suitable for the occasion of the Christmas and New Year's Day.

On SATURDAY, the 10th day of December, at 2 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the concerned a consignment of superior woollen piece-goods, received per s.s. "Trafford Hall," comprising:—

Fancy checked Vicuna, covert and worsted coatings, black super-venetians, black venetian and cork screw coatings, fancy suiting and tennis flannels, colored tweed suitings, super real whipcords, white twill serge, fancy check and shephard trouserings, fancy herring bone worsteds, white striped serge, etc., of 3 to 10 yards in length.

The remnants will be sold singly to suit the requirements of the purchasers and are on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 8th December, 1910.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Section 24 of the Bombay Tramways Act of 1,874 the following amendments of Byelaws submitted by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, to H. E. the Governor of Bombay in Council, for confirmation, are published for the information of the public:—

PRESENT BYELAWS.	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.
2.—Passengers are required to enter and alight from the cars on the side nearest the footpath or where there is no footpath on the left or near side of the car in the direction in which it is proceeding. No person shall enter or attempt to enter or leave any car by any Entrance that is barred.	2.—Passengers shall enter and alight from the cars by the Entrances and Exits indicated for the purpose. No person shall enter or leave or attempt to enter or leave any car by any Entrance or Exit which is not so indicated or by any Entrance or Exit which is barred.
12.—No person travelling in any car shall avoid or attempt to avoid payment of his fare. No person having paid his fare shall knowingly or wilfully proceed in any car beyond the full distance covered by the fare paid without paying to the Conductor the additional fare demandable for any excess distance travelled.	12.—No person travelling in any car shall avoid or attempt to avoid payment of his fare. No passenger shall proceed in any car beyond the Destination Station punched on his ticket without paying to the Conductor the proper fare for the additional journey.
13.—No passenger shall use or attempt to use a ticket on any day for which such ticket is not available or which has already been used on a previous journey. Tickets issued to passengers are not transferable.	13.—No passenger shall use or attempt to use a ticket on any day for which such ticket is not available or which has already been used on a previous journey or by another passenger, nor shall he transfer his ticket.
14.—No passenger shall wilfully alter or deface his ticket so as to render the number or any material portion thereof illegible.	14.—No passenger shall alter or deface his ticket so as to render the number or any material portion thereof illegible. An altered or defaced ticket shall be void and the passenger shall pay a fresh fare.
15.—TRANSFERS:—(1) A ticket is good only for the car in which it is issued except when issued as a transfer ticket. (2) Detachable portions of transfer tickets must be removed by the Conductor of the last car into which passengers are transferred. (3) A Transfer ticket will be available only for the route entailing the smallest possible number of changes and only when the passenger holding it, leaves one car and enters another at the place or places of change appointed by the Company and only for the first car having accommodation which leaves the place or places of change after such passenger's arrival. (4) No passenger shall attempt to make use of a Transfer ticket which he is not entitled to use under the Transfer Regulations issued by the Company. (5) Any passenger having received a transfer ticket, who (except in the cases of interruption or dislocation of the Tramway Service) leaves the car before arriving at the place of change, or who does not proceed by the first available car which leaves the place of change after his arrival there, are who walks on from the place of change, must, on demand, give up the transfer-ticket to the Conductor or to any other servant of the Company.	15.—TICKETS.—(1) A ticket is good only for the car in which it is issued except when issued as a transfer ticket. (2) No passenger shall attempt to make use of a ticket which he is not entitle to use under the Regulations issued by the Company. (3) No passenger shall attempt to use a ticket for any purpose for which he is not entitled to use it under the Regulations issued by the Company.
28.—No passenger shall bring in or into any car any luggage other than his own personal luggage and any such personal luggage must not occupy or overlap any part of the seat or be placed so as to reduce the clear way between seats, nor be of a form or description to annoy or inconvenience any other passenger.	26.—No passenger shall bring in or into any car any luggage other than his own personal luggage, and any such personal luggage, must not occupy or overlap any part of the seat or be placed so as to reduce the clear way between seats, or be of a form or description to annoy or inconvenience any other passenger.
27.—Any person offending against or committing a breach of any of the preceding Byelaws or Regulations shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 25 (Rupees Twenty-five).	27.—Any person offending against or committing a breach of any of the Byelaws or Regulations of the Company shall be liable for every such offence or breach to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 25 (Rupees Twenty-five).

Any person objecting to any of the proposed amendments is requested to communicate his objections in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay within one month from the date of this Notice.

P. R. CADELL,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 5th December, 1910.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE

RATES AND CONDITIONS
OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

What users say about LEMCO:

"Without doubt LEMCO has contributed to make my little son strong."—"I think your LEMCO is grand stuff. I had four months enteric out here, and was almost kept alive during part of that time with LEMCO."—Natal.

LEMCO
is pure highly concentrated beef.
LEMCO, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

"LEMCO is even more valuable (not to say indispensable) in Tropical Countries than in England. I have found LEMCO the most excellent remedy for sea-sickness, and the exhaustion consequent on sea-sickness."—W. Indies.

NOW READY **PRICE Rs. 3.**

THE
Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OR

AMUSEMENTS.

FRANK FILLIS'
GREAT
CIRCUS

Doors Open at 8, Commencing at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.) Sharp.

LOCATION:
Gowalia Tank Road, behind the Fire Brigade Station.

POSITIVELY
LAST 3 DAYS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Another Grand Change of Programme.
First Appearance of the
DUDE ACROBATS
In Sensational, Refined and Novelty Feats.
SAILOR'S HORNPIPE,
By the Variety Ladies.
THE SCOTCH SISTERS,
In Irish and Scotch Dances.
Great Challenged
WRESTLING MATCH,
Catch as Catch can between
S. E. COLVILLE
AND
Professor FELIX,
The Circus Champion,
FOR
RS. 100 A SIDE RS. 100.
EVERYTHING NEW,
Novel and Entertaining.

TO NIGHT.

FRIDAY NIGHT, 9TH DEC.
GRAND CHARITY PERFORMANCE
in aid of
Zoroastrian Building fund. Under the distinguished patronage and presence of
SIR JAMSETJEE JIJIBHOY, BT.,
And other directors of above institution.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 10TH DEC.
At 4 o'clock S. T.
2 LAST MATINEE 2.
When a handsome BYCYCLE and GOLD WATCHES Given away.

SATURDAY NIGHT,
GREAT WRESTLING MATCH
on horseback for
RS. 500 A RIDE RS. 500.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

9TH AND 10TH DECEMBER.
The POONA A. D. C. (assisted by Bombay Amateurs) and by arrangement with Mr. BANDMANN
Will produce
Miss HOOK of Holland.
CAST.

Miss PALIN,	Mr. ALLEN.
Mrs. BLUNT,	Mr. LEAHY,
Mrs. ROSE,	Mr. FANSHAWE,
Mrs. BYATT,	Mr. BINNING,
Mrs. BINNING,	Capt. DAVIS.

CHORUS of about 30.
SPECIAL DRESSES and SCENERY.
By kind permission of H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY,
H. E. the Governor's Band,
(Under the direction of Mr. BEHR).
Booking Office at Messrs. ROSE and Co.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
OUR GREAT COMEDIAN,
FOOLSHEAD—POLICEMAN.
Another Great Comic. All Bombay has visited the Theatre this last week, and roared at this Prince of Fools. This week's Picture is a rare treat.
"THE POWER OF THE PRESS."
A Magnificent and powerful Dramatic Vitagraph film which has a thrilling plot laid in a Western Frontier Town of America. It has been a wonderful success in England.
ALSO
Our usual Programme of comic and pathetic films.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

TO-NIGHT,
BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT
AT THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
A Grand Film of the
BEERNESE ALPS MILK COMPANY,
STALDEN, SWITZERLAND.
Come and see the famous
"BEAR BRAND"
OF
STERILIZED MILK,
The ONLY STERILIZED SWISS MILK IMPORTED TO INDIA.
All the workings of the magnificent dairy will be shown from the Milking of the Cows, the Sterilising of the Milk, to the packing of the cases to all parts of the World.

SKATING RINK
OPEN DAILY.

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 a. m.
LADIES' only " 9 to 10 a. m.
EVENING " 6 to 8.
BAND THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
NIGHT SESSION, 9-30 to 11-30.
BAND EVERY NIGHT.
SATURDAYS UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED by an EUROPEAN EXPORT Firm experienced LADY TYPIST AND SHORTHAND WRITER. Liberal salary to a competent person; no beginners need apply. Please address Box' No. 1812, stating salary required and enclosing copies of Testimonials.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 230, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of 1 Box Leading Cases. By N. S. H., Rs. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3, Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ACCESSORIES, SPARES, &c.—The only Firm where you can get anything and everything for Motor Cars at very LOW PRICES, is THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electro Press.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO., BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for subscribers are registered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-5-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
or to the
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
100, Clive Street, Calcutta, and 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, Calcutta.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1909.

New Policies issued (net) ...6,514 for	£.	1,986,394
New Premiums (1909) ...	"	90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period	"	273,119
Annual Income ...	"	1,422,802
Assets ...	"	10,315,985
Total Payments under Policies	"	25,606,534

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT BOMBAY.

TO ESCAPE
All Dangers—Moral and Physical,
Please Read our Book!!!
"KAM SHASTRA,"
A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity!
Available in all Languages!!
English, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, Urdu, Bengali, Telugu and Tamil!
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More than 600,000 copies already supplied!
GRATIS and POST-FREE.

Apply to:—VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

BANDRA HILL.

BEST BUNGALOW on the Hill TO LET, furnished (with Piano and Billiard) or unfurnished, for 10 months or longer. Apply to Mr. C. DROZ, 11, Hornby Road.

WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE MERCHANT or Firm TO SELL our BISCUITS, as Sole Agents for Bombay. Our Biscuits are made under the supervision of an Experienced European Baker and are in no way inferior to Imported ones. They have been awarded 6 Gold and 4 Silver Medals, including one Gold Medal from the Bombay Industrial Exhibition of 1905. For terms apply to

THE SECRETARY,
Hindu Biscuit Co., Ld.,
(Rambagh Road), Delhi.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.
Insist upon having the original Brand.
Refuse Substitutes.
To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)
O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.
O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.
G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hongkong	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
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Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon		Shanghai
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.	Tientsin
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.	Hankow
Amritsar	Bangkok	Yokohama
Penang	Batavia	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Soerabaya	New York
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking business of every description.

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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0 .	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly ...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly ...	" 3 12	" 1 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Horses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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First Insertion ...	... Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
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In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time, Special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	4	" 5

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, December 6.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... 78 15-16—5-16
Rentes 3 per cent ... 97 3-4—1-4
3 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)... 94—1-4
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities ... 82 1-2+1-8
Bar Silver in London, ... 25 1-16—1-4
Do. 2 months hence ... 25 1-4—1-4
Closing Tone of Silver.—Fall caused by speculative selling.
Silver in New York ... 54 1-1—5-8
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25-27—1-2
Do do Berlin ... 20-45 1-2 unchgd
Do do New York ... 4 85 2-4—1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate...3 1-2p.c. since 1-12-10
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st. 2 9-16—3-16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st... 3 3-8—1-8
Do Fine Trade Bills 3 months. 4 1-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months. 4 1-8—1-4
Interest day to day loans ... 3—2-8
Do. 7 day market loans ... 3 1-2—1-4
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77-9 unchgd
Amount Paid into the Bank of England 1,25,000
Exchange on India, 60 days' Right (Bank's buying rate). 1-3-15.

COTTON.

MANCHESTER, December 6.

LIVERPOOL—
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Good demand, quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market. Fair demand, market firm.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 10,000
Total Sales East Indian ... 153
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp 500
Do. Day's Imports ... 44,500
Mid Americans ... 8-03+1
Egyptian F. G. F. ... 11 3-16 unchgd

	D.-J.	J.-F. F.-M.	M.-A. A.-M.
Cotton Delivery	7-81	7-82 7-84	7-85 7-86
Mid Uplands G. O. C.	—1	—1 unchgd	—1 unchgd

	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.
Liverpool	7-87	7-85	7-83	7-61
	unchgd	—1	unchgd	unchgd

NEW YORK, December 6.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—
Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 87,000
Do. Last year 44,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 4,000
Do. Exports to Continent 37,000
Spot Cotton—15-30—5
Futures at New York Jan. 14-72—5 | Declined owing to running above expectations and on unfavourable financial conditions and Wall Street selling.
Do do May 15-12—7
NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 14 3-4 unchgd
Futures—Month of Jan. ... 14-85—6
Do. do May ... 15-23—7
Closing tone of Futures—Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 36 3-8
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.
Wheat Red Karachi 35 1-4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp. Value.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
Wheat South Australian 35 7-8
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Done.
Wheat Romario ... No Sellers. Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 47 1-4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 45 3-4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship 40
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 61
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Value.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 65 1-2
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Steady.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. 12 2 1-4
Months—May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 8-1—Sellers—Steady.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 13 1-4

METAL.

Copper Brazlers... ... ... £ 69
Yellow Metal ... ... d. 6 1-8

FREIGHT.

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... 9

ARRIVALS.

"Dumbia," "Capebreton."
BOMBAY, December 7.

EXCHANGE.

Market is steady.
We quote :—
Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail ... ... 1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward ... 1s. 4 3-32d. Jan.
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 m/s ,, 1s. 4 9-32d. to 1s. 4 5-16d.
,, ,, Forward ... 1s. 4 5-16d. Jan.
,, 6 m/s Ready 1s. 4 13-32d. to 1s 4 7-16d.
Francs 3 m/s ,, ... 171 1-2
Marks 3 m/s ,, ... 139 1-2
60 d/s. Hongkong 134 1-4
,, Shanghai 181 1-4
,, Japan ... ... 149 1-2 Dec.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 94-11, improved to Rs. 95 and closed at Rs. 94-15, at which rate there were sellers at the close.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1-4 down and New York declined by 5-8.

Business in silver in the local market was done at Rs. 73-8. London rates having declined which had a depressing effect on the market and the rate dropped to Rs. 73-5. About 40 to 50 slabs changed hands. The Gold market was flat, local and upcountry demand was very meagre and the rate dropped by 3 pies. Rates for Sovereigns remain steady.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	6	0
97 touch Chintu	23	6	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	23	15	9
National Bank	23	15	6
Chartered Bank	23	14	6
Sovereigns Shield	15	3	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	0
English Gold	23	15	0
Native Bullion	23	13	6
Indian Specie Bank	23	14	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	72	3	0
117 Penny Ready	72	2	0
Local per tola	0	11	3

FUTURES.

First Settlement	72	5	0
Second do	72	11	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Quiet. London quotation was unchanged. Local rate remained steady.

Rapeseed.—Quiet but steady. London rate was 3d. down. Very little business is passing and prices remained unchanged.

Wheat—Steady. London rate remained unchanged.

Gingellyseed, Groundnut and Castorseed—Quiet. Prices declined by four and eight annas.

Cottonseed—Firm. Demand good. Prices advanced by eight annas.

Poppyseed and Mourasee—Prices fluctuated by half an anna to an anna.

Descriptions.	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed, Bold ...	Rs. 12	5	0
Linseed, Small ...	,, 12	0	0
Linseed, Brown ...	,, 12	6	0
RAPESEED—			
Brown Delhi ...	,, 6	7	0
Brown Cawnpore ...	,, 6	6	0
Yellow do. ...	,, 7	6	0
Do. Gujarat ...	,, 7	12	0
Brown Katni ...	,, 6	12	0
Poppyseed ...	,, 9	14	0
Castorseed ...	,, 40	to	41
WHEAT—			
Pissi ...	,, 31	to	33
Hard Red ...	,, 27	to	29
GINGELLYSEED—			
Yellow Hinganghat ...	,, 54	to	55
Rai Khandesh ...	,, 75	to	90
Mowrasee ...	,, 7	5	0
Groundnuts ...	,, 44	to	45
Cottonseed ...	,, 26	to	27
Maize ...	,, 15	to	17
Wheat Yellow ...	,, 36	to	38
Khandwa ...	,, 44	to	48
Bajaro ...	,, 26	to	28
Joowar ...	,, 16	to	19
Gram ...	,, 21	to	24
Minbara ...	,, 53	to	54
Brown Jubbulpore ...	,, 47	to	48
Brown Meggi ...	,, 48	to	49
Kabra ...	,, 50	to	52
Black Kutni ...	,, 44	to	45
Myrabollams ...	,, 17	to	19

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Seed, into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 6th December, 1910 :—

Wheat	26,643	cwts	
Linseed	911	,,	
Rapeseed	603	,,	
Gingellyseed	36,466	,,	
Poppyseed	12	,,	
Groundnuts...	2,641	,,	
Castorseed	2,944	,,	
Rice	6,525	,,	
Myrabollams	888	,,	
Cottonseed	15,673	,,	
Mowrasseed	34	,,	
Gram	2,532	,,	
Joowar	2,864	,,	
Maize	139	,,	

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,560		
India	63	1-2	
Indian Specie	53		
Eastern Bank	74	1-2	

MILLS.

David	371	1-4	
Manockji Petit	2,745		
Kohinoor	622	1-2	
New Great Eastern	165		

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	146	1-4	
New Mofussil	807	1-2	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	120		
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	167	1-2	
Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary	232	1-2	
Colaba Land and Mill	1,100		
Tata I. & S. Co. Ld. Ord	43	1-2	

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	480		

COTTON.

Liverpool was 6 to 7 points down and New York was 5 down, futures were 6 and 7 down. The tone of the local market for ready lots was easier and the rate dropped by Rs. 7 to 8. The opener advised 3 and 4 down. The tone of the market for new crop was firm, and there being demand the rate advanced by Rs. 3 to 4. The rate for new Broach opened at Rs. 333, but at the close it advanced to Rs. 337.

100	Forbes F C & Co ...	Bengal ...	305	
100	W Wolf & Sons	Ellenpur ...	343	
400	Indo-China	Bengal ...	281-295	
200	Do	Meggi ...	310	
200	Do	Chaligaon...	302	
300	Do	Do ...	302	

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	280
,, F Good	...	267
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	297
ex-ship F Good	...	284
Sind Punjab Fine	...	295
,, F Good	...	283
Khandesh Fine	...	311
,, F Good	...	303
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	328
,, F Good	...	318
Akola Knangaum Fine	...	321
,, F Good	...	311
Amraoti Fine	...	321
,, F Good	...	311
Veotmal Fine	...	330
,, F Good	...	320
Nagpore Fine	...	332
,, F Good	...	322
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	324
,, F Good	...	324
Methia Fine	...	311
,, F Good	...	303
Broach Gin Fine	...	350
,, F Good	...	340
Broach Gin Good	...	330
Sawginned Good	...	337
Comptah Gin	...	339
Westerns H. G	...	321
Do M G	...	327

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 6th December, 1910 :—

	Bales,	
Khandesh	2,763	,,
Central India...	334	,,
Barsi and Nagur	426	,,
Berar	4,936	,,
Central Provinces	2,481	,,
Total Comras...	10,940	,,
Dholera	436	,,
Broach...	.....	,,
Coompta and Dharwar	837	,,
Westerns	.....	,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	3,795	,,
Bengal Rajputana	542	,,
Sind ... —	1,398	,,
Persian	17	,,
American	.....	,,
Other Sorts	.....	,,
Total...	17,965	,,

LIVERPOOL, December 7.
Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	...Quiet but steady.		
Estimated Sales	...	7,000	
Total Imports	...	16,000	

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.—Jan.	...	7·77— 4
Jan.—Feb.	...	7·78— 4
Feb.—Mar.	...	7·80— 4
Mar.—Apl.	...	7·81— 4
Apl.—May	...	7·82— 4
May.—June	...	7·83— 4
June—July	...	7·82— 3
July—Aug.	...	7·80— 3
Aug.—Sept.	...	7·58— 3

METALS.

We Quote:—

Copper Braziers 4×4	lbs. 21	
	28	
	35	
	42	
	56	Rs. 54 0
	63	
	70	
	77	
	84	
Yellow Metal Sheets	21	
	28	
	35	,, 45 4
	42	
	49	
	56	
Tin Ingots	...	,, 21 4
Georgshutte	...	,, 47 8

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, December 6.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin, Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Box	2,400	.....	
1 Parcel	3,532	4,305	From
Importers.	Vessel.		
M O Chandabhoy ...	Davanha		Suez
M Cohen and Fills ...	Praga		Trieste

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 5th December, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	46	54,278
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	51	60,202

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines of less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVENPORT—November 7, at Chatham, the wife of Captain C. S. McNab Davenport, Royal Marines, of a daughter.

ILLIUS—December 3, at Guntur, the wife of Captain J. W. Illius, I.M.S., a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Hunt, The Kennels.
Nasik Conspiracy Trial, Bombay High Court, 11 a.m.
Fillis' Grand Circus, Gowalia Tank Road, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8 p.m., 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. and 10 to 11 p.m. "Foolshead"—a Policeman.
Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a. m. ; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. ; 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Maxim : "A man's wealth consists not so much in the multitude of his possessions as in the fewness of his wants."

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 25th November, which left Aden at 2 a. m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 7 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay Harbour on Saturday next.

SALE OF WORK.—A sale of work made by the pupils of the American Marathi Mission Schools will be held in the American Mission School, Parel Road, Byculla, to-morrow, Friday, from 4 to 7 p.m. with Purdah arrangements from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. There will be exhibited needlework, embroidery, lace, bead necklaces, bead chicks, and cane work.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Hallandine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.) this evening :—

March.....Myrella la Jolie .....Bunianex
Overture.....Die Irrfahrtums Gluck...Suppe
Serenata.....Love in Idleness .....Macbeth
Grand Selection.....Il Trovatore No 2.....Verdi
Valse .....Recits d'Amour.....Waldteufel
Selection .....Dear Little Denmark ...Rubens
Polka.....Trotzkoffchen.....Faust

REPORTED MIRACLES AT GOA.—A pilgrim to the shrine of St. Francis Xavier, Goa, reports :—Tens of thousands of people were visiting the Church of Bom Jesus in Old Goa wherein the miraculously preserved body of St. Francis Xavier, who died in 1552, is exposed for public veneration and the kissing of the feet. On Sunday last the third miracle of the series on the present occasion is reported to have occurred at about 11 a.m. when a boy, born blind, aged about 7 years, weak and sickly, was carried, by the Infirmarian Priest, with the old mother, weeping and praying earnestly for Heaven's help, to the Shrine, and after the boy was lifted and his eyes were pressed on the holy feet of the Saint, the eyes began to water and to open. The priest then wiped the eyes with a silk handkerchief which had been touched to the holy feet, and the boy's eyes were fully opened, but as his eyes were not accustomed to the light and not used to walk without help, the boy with faltering steps was able to walk about, in apparent awe and surprise at the gorgeous sight before him of the magnificent sacro phagus, brilliantly illuminated with numerous lights and surrounded by a large body of clergy. To the faithful, it is consoling that the intercession of the Apostle of the Indies is so powerful before the Throne of God. Many decrepit, paralysed, blind, deaf, and incurable people, old and young, are daily brought to the feet of the Saint, with hopes of being cured. But the miracles happen only in the case of those who have a lively faith in the power of the Almighty and the intercession of St. Francis Xavier.

B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The Hon. Sec. begs to announce the following contributions towards the above named Hospital:—Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 18,03,515-14-2, from the Hongkong Victoria Jubilee Parsi charity fund, through their Hon. Secretary, Mr. Hormusji Kaikhosru Irani Rs. 702-8-0, Mr. Muncharsha Sorabji Vakharia (Broach) Rs. 125, In loving memory of dear daughter Tehmina from D. K. F. Rs. 101, Sent direct to the Parsi Punchayet, The executors of the late Bai Cooverbai Behramji Manekji Fathakia at the Oothamna Ceremony of the said Bai Cooverbai who died on 14th January 1910 Rs. 40, at the Oothamna Ceremony of the late Mr. Nadersha Framroze Dossabhoy Motabhoy, the son of Mr. Framroze H. Majir from the estate of the deceased, and by his relatives Rs. 25, Mr. Barjorji Jamshedji Edulji Banaji, in memory of his late dear mother Bai Iaiji Rs. 11, In memory of the late Mr. Jehangir Cowasji Cama by his relative (Raj Bahawan Mana Khordad) Rs. 10, Bai Hirabai Edulji Sethna, the daughter of Mr. Cowasji Framji Sethna, in memory of the anniversary of her daughter, Bai Pirojbai R. Koyaji (Roj 17 Maha 31,280) 10, Mr. D. F. Cama, Rs. 51, Mr. Dinshawji Framji Hamawalla, (Broach) Rs. 50, Mr. Kharshedji Edulji Lakdawalla in memory of his late mother Bai Cooverbai (Broach) Rs. 50, Mr. Jehangir Jamshedji Doongaji, in memory of his deceased mother, Bai Hirabai, Rs. 50, Mr. Bomanji Edulji Kashinath, in memory of his deceased son Jamshedji for October 1910 Rs. 25, "A. B. C." Rs. 20, Mr. Jamshedji Naoroji Dastur in memory of the late Ervad Naoroji Jamshedji, Dastur Jamaspasana who died on Roj 6, Maha 10, 1279, at his Oothumna Ceremony Rs. 20, Bai Motibai Dorabji Chinoy, in memory of the anniversary of the late Mr. Pirosha Bhikhaji Chinoy (Roj 10, Maha 2, 1280) Rs. 15: Total Rs. 18,04,821-6-2.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 25th Nov. 1910.	Total from 1st Apr. to 25th Nov. 1910.	For week ending 26th Nov. 1909.	Total from 1st Apr. to 26th Nov. 1909.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	22	762	30	721
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	22	772	31	717
Vessels transported	19	595	21	488
Vessels attended to	...	63	4	40
Vessels warped	1	39	...	27

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, held yesterday, it was resolved to recommend the declaration of a final dividend of Rs. 300 per share on 100 shares of Rs. 2,500 each and Rs. 15 per share on Rs. 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each for the year ending 31st May 1910.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

ON Wednesday, at the Bombay High Court, the further hearing was resumed of the Nasik Conspiracy Case, before the Special Tribunal consist ing of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, continuing his address, said the accused Thatte was arrested on the intimation of Chaturbhuj, in Ratnagiri. This accused, who was a graduate of the Bombay University, was according to Burve's confession, a member of the central group. He was present at the Kathora meeting, and lived for some time with the accused Bhatt and Patankar, at the Madhav Ashram in Bombay, which showed his association with the other members of the conspiracy. The accused had said that he had no connection with the matter since Vinayak Savarkar left India, and that before that he had only known Vinayak. The Advocate-General asked if it was conceivable that the Police would have arrested the accused if he had, according to his story, nothing to do with the conspiracy. Chaturbhuj had mentioned having had interviews with Thatte on six occasions. This part of Chaturbhuj's evidence was not capable of corroboration, as almost all the persons present at these interviews were the accused in this case. The Police would surely be courting failure if they put up Chaturbhuj to say that he had these interviews with Thatte, if he states no such interviews had taken place. But there was no reason to believe that Chaturbhuj had been told by the police to tell the story of the interviews. The Advocate-General then discussed the evidence, which he said, showed that V. Savarkar had been sending things to Pondicherry. The Advocate-General further submitted that the prosecution had proved that Thatte's name had been found in Ganesh Savarkar's book, who had been the head of the conspiracy. The prosecution had also proved that Thatte had lived for some time with two of the other accused, which showed his association with other members of the conspiracy. Speaking of Khare, the Advocate-General said this accused was an M. A. and a chemistry student, and, according to Karve's evidence, had made picric acid.

Coming to the case of Nagpurkar, the learned Advocate-General said that this accused was arrested in Bombay on the 1st January on information given by Kurwe. It was in evidence that this accused was associated with Kurwe and Moghe. Before the Magistrate, the accused had admitted giving information to the Police but said it was extracted from him by torture. Then there was evidence to show that picric acid was prepared in the room in which the accused resided.

The learned Advocate-General had not concluded his address when the Court rose for the day.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar presided yesterday at a sitting of the Insolvency Court and disposed of among others, the following matters :—

RE ISMAEL MAHOMED.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained a provisional interim order for a fortnight.

RE TRICUMDAS PURSHOTAMDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained permission to amend the petition.

RE ABDUL HUSSEN ABDUL KARIM AND OTHERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinah appeared on behalf of the Official Assignee for an order in the terms of notice calling upon the receivers of the estate of the insolvents to hand over the property in their hands and belonging to the insolvents to the Official Assignee.

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the receivers. His Lordship adjourned the hearing to the next court day.

RE DAYALCHAND BHOGALCHAND SHA.

Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia appeared on behalf of Messrs. Owen and Okell, creditors of the insolvent, and opposed the application of the insolvent who appeared in prison from jail and moved for an interim order. Mr. Wadia said that the insolvent had filed his petition before and it was dismissed as the Commissioner found the insolvency to be fraudulent. After the dismissal of the petition, the creditors obtained a decree against the insolvent and had him arrested after much trouble and expense. Mr. Wadia said that if an interim order was granted to the insolvent, he would leave the jurisdiction of the Court.

His Lordship refused the insolvent's application for an interium order.

RE VALABHDAS RANCHODDAS THAKAR.

Mr. T. M. Kajiji for the insolvent applied for and obtained an interim order.

RE LADHA NANJI.

This insolvent was given an interim order on the application of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia.

RE RAMNARAYEN HEMRAJ.

Mr. Mankar appeared for a creditor and applied for a rule calling upon the insolvent to show cause why his petition should not be removed from the file for want of jurisdiction.

His Lordship granted the rule and made it returnable within a fortnight.

RE JOSEPH D. PENKAR.

On the application of Mr. Kolaskar, the insolvent was given leave to serve notices and to amend his schedule.

RE MOTI LADHA.

This insolvent was given two months' extension of the interim order on the application of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia.

RE MEGHRAJ GANGABAX.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for the sanction to the scheme of compromise entered into by the creditors and approved of by the Official Assignee. The learned counsel said that the total liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,81,600 and a creditor for Rs. 1,500 only had opposed the scheme.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji appeared for Ranchhordas Vijbhucandas to oppose the application.

Mr. Mankar consented to the creditor being paid by equal instalments every four months.

His Lordship then gave the necessary sanction annulling the adjudication order.

RE VICTOR MORGAN.

Mr. Kolaskar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an order for the insolvent's personal discharge.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges: —GanpatDhondu; Dewoo Laxman, Shankar Goru ; VarsiVargang ; Narayan Parshotam; Baboo Haridas; Madhowrao Nanabhoy; and Parshotam Harjiwan.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

On the appellate side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday), the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rao disposed of the appeals of Jeshang Bhikabhaiand Ottam Bhulabhai who were convicted of abetment of causing the disappearance of the evidence of an offence of murder by Mr. A. F. Kindersley, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. G. N. Thakor, appeared for the accused; the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

It appeared that one Chanda Bawa was murdered by a gang of persons in a frequented street in the Kaira district, after dark in October 1909. While the corpse was being dragged away to be made away with, the wife of the murdered man and another female relative of his caught hold of the corpse, on which the two accused caught hold of the women, abused them and held them there telling the persons who had hold of the corpse to take it away. The corpse was then taken to a tank and partially burned. The portions of it were thrown into another tank, where they were afterwards found.

After hearing the arguments of Counsel, their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

JOSEPH WEAVILL, boatswain's mate on the Cunard-liner "Lusitania," pleaded guilty to stealing £40 worth of property belonging to passengers, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. In his position the prisoner had access to the baggage. Complaints of loss made by "Lusitania" passengers had lately been numerous, the value of the property missing on one voyage alone being £800.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

Further Arguments.

At the Bombay Small Causes Court, yesterday, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, the matter of the Mandvi Ward Election was mentioned.

It might be remembered that in this case a petition was presented to the Chief Judge for setting aside the recent Municipal Election of the Mandvi Ward, or, in the alternative, to set aside the election of individual candidates. The Chief Judge, after holding a very lengthy inquiry, set aside the elections of two of the candidates and held that as the next candidate, who had obtained the highest number of votes, was disqualified, he could not fill the vacancies as he had no power to do so under the Act. A petition was then presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod under the specific Relief Act by Mr. Sharaffalli Mamooji to issue a mandamus to the Chief Judge to the effect that under section 34 of the Municipal Act, he should proceed to declare the two candidates, with the highest number of valid votes, against whom no cause of objection arose, elected. Mr. Justice Macleod after hearing the interested parties, granted the prayer.

On the case being called on, Mr. Wadia, of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for the petitioner ; Mr. Kavasji Settna and Mr. R. K. Dadachanji appeared for Mr. Sharafalli Mamooji; Mr. K. K. Santoke and Mr. Lakhamsay appeared for Mr Jaffer Joosab; Mr. Rueben Solomon appeared for Dr Viegas ; Mr. Solomon also appeared in person; Mr. Leslie Crawford, the Municipal Solicitor, appeared for the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Wadia, at the outset, said that if the case was not to be re-opened, his client would not appear any further.

Mr. Settna said that his client had obtained 807 votes at the poll. Out of these about 400 were challenged before the Commissioner, but the latter disallowed only 8. On the last occasion counsel for his client had abandoned 68 votes, but the Court had not given any decision about them.

His Honour said that subject to what Mr. Settna had to say, he proposed to hold that 30 votes were fraudulent and 12 were to be disallowed as they were not valid votes. He also informed Mr. Suntoke that, subject to what the latter had to say, he proposed to hold that 22 votes were fraudulent and that 30 votes were not valid.

Mr. Solomon said that nothing had been said against Dr. Viegas and himself. He contended that they had a right to challenge the votes obtained by Mr. Sharafally and Mr. Jumabhai Lalji, and he, therefore, proposed to lead further evidence.

His Honour observed that the case could not be re-opened. At the time of the hearing, every one had an opportunity of calling evidence.

Mr. Solomon said that the present contingency was not then contemplated. On that occasion, he also was of the opinion that the Court could not fill up the vacancies. He submitted that he had a right to call further evidence.

His Honour ruled that the case could not be reopened and invited counsel to argue on the merits of the case.

Mr. Settna said that no evidence had been recorded to show that fraud was perpetrated to the knowledge of his client or his client's agents. Besides, the number of fraudulent votes was not large enough to hold the candidate disqualified. In the case of the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim, an equal number of fraudulent votes was discovered.

His Honour remarked that Mr. Ibrahim had polled 996 votes. In Sharafalli's case every one vote in 19 was bad and every one in 27 fraudulent.

Mr. Settna argued that to presume fraud against a candicate was against principle and submitted that as there was no evidence of fraud against his client, the Court ought to declare him elected.

Arguing on behalf of Mr. Jaffer Joosab, Mr. Suntoke said that there was no evidence of knowledge led against his client.

His Honour pointed out that in one case the candidate's brother had given the voting paper to the son of a voter and had asked him to vote.

Mr. Settna said that the brother was also a candidate.

In answer to his Honour, Mr. Suntoke said that it was true that the brother had polled no votes but he had not retired. He contended that the candidate could not be responsible for the over-zeal shown by the brother without the knowledge of the candidate. So far as the number of fraudulent votes was concerned, he said that the Court should not take the proportion of votes but the proportion of the voting papers.

He also submitted that his client ought to be declared elected.

Mr. Solomon said he had nothing further to add beyond that nothing was shown against Dr. Viegas and himself.

His Honour said he would pass orders on Friday.

His Honour then remarked that though the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod had delivered his judgment on the 7th July, the order was not drawn up till late in September, that is nearly two months and a half after. Again, that order had not been served on him till the 23rd November last. Thus four months had elapsed since the order was passed.

Mr. Settna said that his client had lost his brother a few days after the passing of the order and he, therefore, could not attend to the matter.

Mr. Crawford said that some dispute had arisen as to the form of the order and the parties had to speak to the minutes of the decree, but as the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod was ill they could not do so immediately. That caused the first delay.

Mr. Settna said that a copy of the order was served on his Honour's attorneys on the 29th September.

The matter was then dropped.

POLICE COURTS.

THE DAVAR MOTOR CASE.

Judgment of the Court.

FOLLOWING is the full text of the judgment delivered by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the case wherein Mr. J. D. Davar, barrister, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Spiers, under a section, the Motor Vehicle Act, with rash and negligent driving.

His Worship said :—The evidence shows that accused on October 11th, at about 11-15 p.m., drove his car between Church Gate Station and the Band Stand in such a way as to collide with the left wheel of a hack victoria No. 1287, which was being driven by Kamal Ebrahim. The wheel was broken and came off and the motor-car proceeded a short distance and turned turtle, causing injury to one of its occupants, Mr. Khairaj.

Accused in the written statement which he has put in, states inter alia :—"I proceeded along the Queen's Road past the Church G

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R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr Mill.....R I M
H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick .....R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marsack.....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec 7.

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Banca .....3794 Collyer.....P & O S N & Co
Bulysses .....3957 Deacon .....W & A Graham & Co
Cressington Court.....2716 Barcham...W & A Graham & Co
Croxteth Hall .....2435 Ogg.....K Nixon & Co
Clematis ....3329 Rooiman ..Adrew Yuel & Co
Caledonia.....3529 Haywood .....P & O S N Co
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Hydra.....831 Kersiboorne...F F Campbell & Co
Islanda.....3361 McClelland.....M M & Co
Janus.....3078 Macdonald .....N F.....N F... F F Campbell & Co
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Said..... ..... 502 Willoughley...B & H S N & Co
Kaara ....505 Elton ....M M & Co
Nadir .....2041 White .....Asiatic...S N Co
Waroonga.....1609 Bamber.....M M & Co Stream
Strombus.....4006 Scott.....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 7.

FRINGE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Clan Cumming	3108	Gourlay	Chittagong	8 12...	J Finlay & Co Ld
B Bingo Maru	3873	Parsons	Kobe	16-12...	N Y Kaisha
C & R Blakemoor	2409	Knolt	Manchester	12 12	W & A Graham & Co
D&E Adamstarm	3100	Hasenheler	Hamburg via Kchi	13-12	W & A Graham & Co
G Naseri	912	Lamuri	Busreh	16-12 ..	B & P S N Co
K Nerbudda	1961	Chappel	Stream	7-12...	M M & Co
L Abydos	1939	Smails	Repairing	G Hoosein Kasim & Co	
M Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Jeddah	10 12...	B & P S N Co
O Moorgate	2433	Wisnom	Dankirk	10 12...	Killick Nixon & Co
P Dorington Court	2862	Wilson	Antwerp	15-12 ..	W & A G & Co
Q Shah Ameer	1921	Cusuck	Mauritius	15-12	Bo & H S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Capri	2717	Moresco	Hongkong	8-12 ..	F E S N & Co
4 Coquet	2365	Sutherland	Dunkirk	10 12	T Morrison & Co
8 Praga	2386	Daheewich	Trieste	16 12 ..	W Denso
9 Devanha	4735	Powell	Shanghai	7 12..	P & O Co
10&11 Oceana	3507	Andrews	Calcutta	7 12...	P & O Co
12&13 Arabia	4167	Palmer	London	17-12	P & O S N & Co
15 Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	Karachi	9-12	M M & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Falcoora	N F		Bo S N Co
Ponani	552	Hoosein	B'nagar	7 12...	B S N Co Ld
Sarasvati	443	Ebrahim	G Port	N F	Bo S N Co Ld

100 ton crane

Massilia	3250	Thomson	N F	W & A Graham & Co

30 Ton Crane

Dredger Jinga	401			B P Trust

Offside L

Cresswell	2002	Buff	Repairing	W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
7	Appledore	Jones	Aden, Nov 29
	Newbridge	Gray	Calcutta, Nov 24
	Bulysses	Deacon	Pdelphia, Oct 23,
	Lhasa	McDiarmid	Karachi, Dec 5
	RIMS Elphinstone	Bowde	P Blair, Nov 29

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Devanha	Powell	Shanghai, &c
	Lady Lewis	Provo	Genoa, &c
	Kanzler	Schutt	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Visigoth, Rule, for Hull.
" Kola, Morrison, for Persian Gulf.
" City of Athens, Boyce, for Liverpool, &c.
" Hartlepool, Ward, for Manchester.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Appledoor, for Liverpool.
" Naseri, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Salsette, for Aden.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels	From
3	Clan Gordon	Liverpool
4	Rarenfels	Antwerp
5	Thongwa	Straits
5	Palamcotta	Negapatam

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Alliance s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 2,576 cwts myrabolams, K Kissawji and Co.

Massilia s—130 bales wool, Esmail Dossa and Co; 80 cwts old rubber and 20 lbs old motor tyre, John E Minnitt Ltd, 100 bales wool M Rutansile

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—8 pots rosa oil, Baner and Krause.

FOR NEW YORK.

Visigoth s—2,000 cwts linseed 75 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 10 pots rosa oil, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Adamsturm s—100 cwts kang Baner and Krause.

FOR HULL.

Moorgate s—2,012 cwts myrabolams, K Kissawji and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Blackmoor s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, W Becher; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

Dorrington Court s—1,400 cwts cottonseed, W Becher.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Blackmoore s—150 tons manganese ore, R A Willis

Massilia s—10 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Cognet s—1,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dorrington Court s—110 bales cotton, Dewadkar and Co; 220 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cognet s—550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Maneckjee Jethabhai and Co; 115 bales cotton, and 1,120 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Moorgate s—400 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed.

FOR TRIESTE.

Praga s—116 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 41 logs teakwood, B Eduljee.

FOR VENICE.

Praga s—300 bales cotton, Maneckji Jethabhai and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Praga s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKOICHI.

Bingo Maru s—800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Bingo Maru s—200 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd ; 700 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bingo Maru s—1,700 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 4,780 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 325 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Bingo Maru s—500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—200 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 8th Dec. 1910.

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THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE close of Tuesday's polling showed 146 Unionists, 106 Liberals, 20 Labourites and 26 Nationalists, giving the Ministerialists a majority of six. The Unionist gains of twelve were obliterated by thirteen of the Ministerialists, twenty-five seats only having changed colour during the contest. We do not know how the results of the Edinburgh and Aberdeen pollings will be regarded, though they have suffered change in representation. But they are not so satisfactory as might have been desired by Liberal Election agents. Aberdeen North majority has fallen from 1,983 to 1,736 and Aberdeen South from 2,316 to 1,865. Edinburgh Central scores a win by 1,824 as compared with 1,984 in January. Edinburgh South has fallen for 2,334 to 1,690 On the other hand, which is some compensation, in Edinburgh East, the Liberal majority went up from 2,287 to 2,637 and Edinburgh West from 450 to 700. The result at Sunderland is remarkable, the representation having been entirely changed. All four candidates were new to the constituency and between three and four thousand fewer votes were tendered ; yet a Liberal and a Labourite take the seats formerly held by an Independent Tariff Reformer, with local associations and a Unionist. The former gain may be said to be but one in name, for on all other questions than Tariff, Mr. Storey was a Radical. At Newcastle, seven thousand fewer votes were recorded than in January, a fact which cannot be attributed to migratory habits of the people, whose trades, shipbuilding and mining, have been singularly undisturbed during the year. At Whitehaven, Mr. Richardson's Labour gain by 194 removes a Unionist majority of 336. At Barrow in Furness, contrarily the Labour majority has decreased from 1,012 to 523. The Deptford Labour majority has diminished from 522 to 358. At Southwark West, in a smaller poll, the Unionist 164 has disappeared for Liberal majority of twelve. In Bethnal Green, South-west, 978 has fallen to 682 and in North-East division of the same town from 1,407 to 1,151. Rotherhithe increased the majority from 924 to 1,004. Coventry's Liberal victory is the most striking in the day's list, a Unionist majority of 216 having given place to a Liberal one of 523 in a very small constituency. At Woolwich Mr. Crooks' Labourite gain of 236 displaces a Unionist 295, but he wins the seat with two hundred fewer votes than failed to secure his election in January. In Hackney Central, the Liberal majority went down from 576 to 390. Unionist majorities too fluctuate but in most cases were larger. Hackney North went up from 847 to 1,164, Lambeth from 1,038 to 1,068. In Durham, the Unionist, who was unopposed at the last election, defeated his opponent by 436. In North Lambeth the majority fell from 550 to 124; in Chelsea it rose from 1,562 to 1,719; in Fulham fell from 1,929 to 1,724, Clapham from 1,981 to 1,921, Warwick from 954 to 725, in Hampstead, it rose from 2,279 to 2,477 and in Hackney North from 847 to 1,164. St. Helen's will rejoice over her Unionist gain, for her member has secured a seat by 259, which was lost to his party in January by 795. Socialism had an unhappy time on Tuesday, Mr. Hyndman at Burnley scoring only 3,810 against 4,948 last time and failing to achieve anything, his defeat being the more marked as the constituency returns a Liberal gain. At Kennington Mr. Grayson secured a paltry 408 in a constituency of over ten thousand voters; while at Battersea, where Mr. Shaw assaulted the seat of Mr. John Burns, only 487 votes were recorded for him though the constituency is 18,927 strong. The election there calls for attention as it will be seen from the figures that no less than 4,060 voters on the register failed to exercise their privilege.

THE BRITISH POST OFFICE. Some of the 56th Report of the Post Master General for the United Kingdom is melancholy reading from the point of view of one who indulges in respect for human intelligence. Among the thirty-one million packets of all kinds that remained undelivered for one cause or another, not far from half a million, were unaddressed or so loosely made up that they lost their identity in the struggle through the post. This testifies to the inefficiency of the senders, persons who either lose their presence of mind in face of so simple a process as despatching an article they have taken the trouble to prepare, to the extent of forgetting to add the address, or else they are of those who fail to grasp the necessity for careful sealing, wrapping or tying of the object they commit to the hasty action of the Post officials. During the year £646,832 was found in addressed and unaddressed packets, opened and recorded in returned-letter offices. Over £15,000 of this was in cash and banknotes, but most of the money was in bills, cheques, money and postal orders and postage stamps. Of the gigantic total of over five thousand million postal paskets dealt with in 1909-10, letters, post-cards, half-penny packets and parcels show an appreciable increase; newspapers alone have not been posted in such numbers as in the previous year. Strange to say, though the number of letters leaving London for the provinces has risen those entering the metropolis have fallen off, owing, it is surmised, to the growing use of the telephone for commercial and social purposes. This is but natural, for it was full time that the telephone entered on its duty as a reliable instrument instead of a vexatious play thing evoking strong language and too often noisily declining to fulfil its true function. Though the number of post-cards passing through the Post Office in England and Wales increased in the year, there was a considerable falling off in Scotland due, the authorities seriously believe, to "the waning interest in the pictorial post-card." Nevertheless, it would seem as if that device had come to stay in the United Kingdom generally for every town and village there displays stacks of cards, illustrating all the picturesque spots in the neighbourhood. Where the supply is so great the demand must be considerable.

The amount deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank for the year was £45,300,525 which sounds colossal until we read that the withdrawals were but £79,869 less. The exigencies of the General Election and renewed activity on the Stock Exchange are held to account for an increase of two million add thousand over the 86,884,000 telegrams sent the year before. The pressure on the offices during the General Election was extreme during the fateful last fortnight of January. In one centre alone an increase of 200,000 messages had to be dealt with. Foreign telegrams have risen by considerably over a quarter of a million. Radio-telegrams, both outward and inward, in stations under the Post Master General, have gone up. The capital expenditure on telephones added £913,960 to the many millions already spent by Government on this means of communication. The fees paid for inland conversations over the lines amounted to £662,845, an increase for the year of nearly £89,000. Each conversation cost the speaker one decimal point less than six pence. There is not yet an aeroplane postal department to be reported on, but no doubt that will be in the list of headings commented on by future Post Masters General. Mr. Herbert Samuel must be gleeful at the knowledge that the expenses of his establishment were £4,908,725 less than the revenue. Out of this, however, he has to make up deficits or shortages of £1,016,367 on his telegraph department, and of £71,973 on telephone operations. But as these items still leave him with a net revenue of £3,820,385 to the good he may be fairly content. The Post-Master General may well express appreciation of the whole Post Office staff whose zeal and energy made this satisfactory balance sheet possible.

FOREST FIRES. Mr. C. E. C. Fischer, Deputy Conservator of the Indian Forest Service has translated M. Jacquot's "Incendies en Foret" and the work is now published by the Government of India. M. Jacquot's principles cannot be fully applied at present in this country, but here and there, over restricted areas, in plantations, nurseries, and the like, it is believed they may be applied in the settlement of claims to compensation and in many cases the damage would be estimated under the rules suggested. The avowed intention of the author was to assist private owners rather than professional foresters in calculating the extent of damage and in supporting their claims before a court of law, in case of fire in their forests. Apart from the estimation of damage and reclamation of indemnity, the work cannot fail to be of great intetest to foresters, says Mr. Fischer, especially in a country like India, where fires are so constant a danger. It brings forward a host of minor sources of damage which one is apt to overlook, even if they are not absolutely ignored and many suggestive facts, applicable to controversial problems, are contained in it. We in India may learn much from France in the matter of forest fires and all pertains to them, for M. Jacquot has supplied a want long felt. Each conflagration being followed by a report and an estimate of the resulting damage, he expected to find that by force of the multiplicity of fires a manual of well defined rules had been evolved. Such was not the case. Not even in the special forest schools had the subject been thoroughly threshed out. M. Jacquot, therefore, undertook the task and supplied a substantial treatise, summing up most, if not all, possible contingencies, at least those occurring most frequently. His aim was to produce something more ambitious than a hand-book of formulæ, so he details the systems most advocated, with their consequences, comments upon them and advances considerations hitherto overlooked ; the solutions are discussed, the problems are probed and hitherto unpublished theories are put forward. Thus all necessary data in support of the arguments and valuations, are brought together in a simple complete work. Government has done well to place the volume in the hands of its forest officers.

COTTON GROWING IN UNANDA. A FURTHER report on cotton prospects in Uganda has been issued by the Agricultural Department at Kampala, which shows that the Protectorate Administration is actively helping to bring about a large extension of the area already under cultivation, and that the districts which offer the best prospects for this purpose are situated in the Kumi province. The soil there is said to consist of a dark-coloured sandy loam, which is easy to work and capable of producing large crops of cotton. The climate also is far better suited to the production of cotton than that of Buganda. An excellent road, suitable for motor traffic, leads from the districts to Bugondo port. Labour is plentiful and good, the district being one of the most thickly populated in the whole of Uganda, and the natives being of a fine type with good physique. In order to provide for the growing of cotton successfully year after year on the same land fertilisation is to be resorted to, and the manure intended to be employed is cotton-seed meal, which has been found to contain powerful nutritive properties. The practice of burning seed is to be stopped, and in order to treat the seed properly suitable machinery is to be erected on the spot. By manuring with cotton-seed meal it is believed that the fertility of the land can be kept at high pitch, and cotton may in consequence be grown on it for years without intermission. If this be so, other parts of the Empire where the nature of the soil makes it possible to grow cotton only in rotation with other crops, and where the output is therefore limited, will endeavour to reap the advantage. As there is an abundance of wood fuel in Uganda, steam ploughing is to be resorted to, but the land will be cultivated by hand in the first instance. A beginning is to be made with 1,000 acres, which is expected to yield at least 1,100lb. of seed cotton per acre as the result of the experiment.

At yesterday evening's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, it was resolved that a representation be made to the Government of India through the Government of Bengal urging the claims for the City of Calcutta, metropolis of British Indis for holding there the Coronation Durbar of their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress of India in January 1912 instead of at Delhi. On this subject a deputation of the Calcutta Corporation will wait on the Viceroy.

MR. J. L. JENKINS, Home Member, and Mr. Carlyle, Revenue Member, will visit the Andaman Islands during the latter half of the current month.

CERTAIN Members of the London Stock Exchange have sent a donation of eighty pounds for the Dera-Ghazi Khan Relief Fund.

HER EXCELLENCY Lady Hardinge of Penshurst granted an interview to the Maharani of Burdwan yesterday afternoon.

MR. DAWSON will be posted to Calcutta as a Senior Government Inspector of Railways, and Major Mutter, R. E., will replace him in Bombay.

THE Hon Sir Charles Bayley, the British Resident at Hyderabad, left on Tuesday for Calcutta on a visit to the Viceroy. He is expected to return by the end of the week.

IT is understood that the tenure of appointment in the case of the Executive Members of the Bengal Government will be five years. Civilian Members will, therefore, not be affected by the thirty-five years' rule, in accordance with a long established custom in Madras and Bombay.

THE Government of India have recently had under their consideration the question of allowing members of the Bengal Covenanted Pilot Service to reckon certain periods of leave in or out of India towards service for pension. They are now pleased with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, to extend the benefits of the rule contained in Article 408 of the Civil Service Regulations to that service. Officers of the Pilot Service are thus placed in the same position as the general body of Government servants.

As the result of a high spring tide during mail week, the sea flowed over the sea wall at Trieste and flooded the parts of the town nearest the shore. The tramway service was partially interrupted. The unusual occurrence created much excitement.

A new shipping service to South Africa and the Antipodes, with vessels of the "Blue Funnel" Line, calling at Fishguard, after leaving Glasgow, has been commenced.

UNDER a new rule of the Senate, no student of the University College of North Wales will in future be allowed to enter any licensed premises without the special permission of the Principal.

A Consular report on the trade of Smyrna in 1909 state that brigandage was so rife during the year that agriculturists in many districts had to keep on good terms with the brigands as a measure of protection.

After a direction from Mr. Justice Avory that, according to law—and with certain reservations—a child under fourteen was "incapable of crime," the Manchester grand jury returned "no bill" in the case of James Hays (thirteen), a schoolboy, charged with the manslaughter of a girl schoolfellow.

PRINCE ALEXANDER OF TEEK is carrying on with great success the work begun by his late brother, Prince Francis, at the Middlesex Hospital. By unflagging energy Prince Francis raised during the summer months a sum of £20,000 on behalf of the funds of the hospital and since he became president of the Institution on October 29—in succession to his brother—Prince Alexander has raised no less than £3,000 towards the Prince Francis Memorial Endowment Fund of the hospital. Among the letters awaiting Prince Alexander on his arrival at the hospital one day in mail week was one from the Queen enclosing £500 from an anonymous donor.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.

ITALY.

If we compare the comments on the foreign and home policy of Italy in the current literature of these days with those of so recent a past as 1902 to 1908, we are astonished to find that the favourite topics have entirely disappeared. Formerly the French and to a great extent the Italian papers abounded with declamations about the natural sympathies of the two sisters nations of the Romance stock, with prophesies about the forthcoming dissolution of the Triple Alliance, with accounts of political conflicts between Italy and Austria-Hungary and with demonstrations of the "Irredenta." During the last two years it has been pretty quiet of such discussions. Indeed there is little said of Italy in the French press of to-day.

That the importance of Italy as a political and military factor was greater a few years ago than now, cannot be contended by anybody. For the weight of a power in the scales of international politics does not depend on the space allotted to its affairs in the periodicals. On the contrary, as long as the Italian foreign policy and Italian public opinion appeared undecided between French sympathies and a staunch adherence to the alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary, the papers were never tired of arguing on dangers threatening the position of this great power. The only practical effect these calculations could have, was the temporary weakening of Italy's influence in the Triple Alliance, as the two other powers had to recken with the necessity of upholding the equilibrium of Europe by their own strength without Italian assistance.

The principal cause of the chance since 1908 is evidently to be found in the new situation in the Balkan peninsula. The Turkish Revolution and the newly developed strength of the national movement of the Otomanic world have given rise to a new factor in European politics. Suddenly an end was made to all aspirations of easy expansion at the expense of decaying Turkey. It was a standing hope of Italian patriots that their country would be compensated for the loss of fair chances in Tunesia by gaining the possession of Tripolis without sacrifices. It has been said, and apparently with good reason, that these hopes played an important part in the understanding with France regarding Morocco and that they prevented the Italian Government from supporting the policy of the German ally at the Algeciras Conference. For it is obvious that any intentions on a Tripolitan expansion had no chance of German assistance, because the policy of Germany was directed on strengthening Turkey rather than dismembering it. The same may be said regarding the Italian aspirations in Albania and the antagonism with Austria-Hungary on that account.

It may be said that the process of revigoration that is now going on in Turkey has had the effect of strengthening the ties that hold the Triple Alliance together, because the Albanian question lost its practical interest for Italy and took away the most serious obstacle of friendly relations with Austria-Hungary, and because the Tripolitan hopes that were to be realised with the help of France fell into the background. The Turkish Revolution has had many unexpected consequences already.

But there are other reasons for the changed attitude of Italian public opinion as well. The Irredentistic agitation has exhausted its resources and has lost its attractiveness by want of success. Then there is the Antimilitary movement in France and the apparent disorganisation of the social and political fabric of the Republic that have estranged many Italians who were formerly inclined to a close alliance with the kindred nation.

TELEGRAPH RATES TO INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

The next international Conference for revising the telegraph rates is fixed for 1914 in Paris. But the Government of Great Britain has already now approached the authorities in Germany, Russia and other countries lying on the direct route from London to India and the Australian colonies about the means of introducing sweeping reductions in the existing rates. In some cases the proposed tariff goes even down to one half of the present charges. For that purpose it will be necessary that Germany and Russia reduce the transit charge per word to a minimum and that the English Telegraph Offices as well as the Indian and Australian lines concede special rates to these direct telegrame. The difficulty of this arrangement lies in the fact that already now the expenses of the Telegraphic Offices in Germany are higher than the Revenue and make themselves felt in a considerable reduction of the Postage Revenue. Still the British Government hopes to induce the German Postmaster-General to accept its proposals by stipulating the same reduced rates of the Eastern Extension Service for German telegrams to India and Australia as well, while the rates from Germany to England will remain as they are. The question is whether under these circumstances the continental countries will be inclined to make further sacrifices for a cheaper telegraphic connection of London with the British colonies or whether they reckon with the probability that the number of telegrams will be greatly increased by the lowering of the rates so that this will be a sufficient compensation.

WATER POWER INSTALMENTS IN NORTHERN ITALY.

No other country of Europe has during the last few years made as much progress in the utilisation of its water power as the northern part of Italy. There we find for the last five years a steady increase by about 100,000 H. P. annually, so that the whole water power now used is about six times that of 1904. The explanation for this rush is easily found in the natural conditions of the country. Coal is so scarce in Italy that it fetches prices almost thrice as high as in Great Britain. On the other hand the steep slopes of the Alps towards the South and the rapid current of the northern tributaries of the Padus river offer the best opportunities for electrical utilisation. The numerous lakes high up in the mountains facilitated the regulation of their overflow and the narrow valleys invited the construction of reservoirs almost everywhere. As the plain is full of industrial cities there existed the the most favourable conditions for electric works. Foremost among the customers for electric light and power stands the City of Milan in the vicinity of the Adda and its tributaries. A very lucrative source of power is also the Ticino, the waters of which are now laid under contribution. The "Adamello Co." concentrates its efforts on the Oglio River, while the torrents of the Roja in the Maritime Alps offer splendid investments to the R. Negri Co. Swiss Capital is largely interested in this industry. The Electrobank of Zurich, the Swiss Association for Electric Enterprices at Basle and the well-known firm of Brown Boveri were the forerunners. They went hand in hand with the A. E. G. and the Siemens Schuckert Works of Berlin for supplying the required machinery, motors, dynamos, measuring apparatus and wires. Evidently by these electric works a new development has already commenced for the industrial activity of Northern Italy. Other big towns in Central and Southern Italy and recently even Sicily have learnt a lesson from the Padus plain.

THE COAL MARKET IN NORTHERN CHINA.

The annual Report of the "Chinese Engineering and Mining Co" (London) contained an Item about the negociations regarding the sale of the Tongshan Mine near Tientsin in the celebrated Kaiping Basin to the Chinese Government. Even the British Legation at Peking assisted these attempts of getting rid of a concession secured only a few years ago. The reason for this changed attitude is to be found in the dark prospects of the coal market in the Chinese ports. The sale of house coal is more limited in those regions of Northern China than was anticipated a few years ago ; it depends entirely on the failure of the harvest of the Koliange millet, the stems of which are the favourite fuel of Northern China. For the supply of steamers, railways and manufacturies the competition of the Lanchow mines, the Fushun mines in Southern Manchurica and the Japanese coal leaves little room. Thus the good harvests of millet in 1909 and 1910 compelled the Tongshan Mine to reduce the output. Moreover the recent rise of silver is a great handicap for all mines working in China, as it favours the Japanese mining industry that works on a gold basis. It would seem, however, premature to accept this gloomy view about the chances of working the Chinese coal deposits. For we notice that the German Shantung Mining Co. is not inclined to throw off its enterprise in despair though it is exposed to the same dangers as the British Co. It has even enlarged its plant in the Hungschan district. The depression of the Chinese coal market is met by working systematically in two directions. Firstly a superior quality of ship's coal is produced with all energy from one of its pits so as to hold the field against the Japanese competition. Secondly the Chinese customers are considered by manufacturing for them a special briquette easy to handle and yielding a most economic effect for domestic use. It is hoped that with the growing industries of China the demand of coal will gradually assume more encouraging proportions to the benefit of the local mines. Without perseverance there are no changes even in the awakening China of the future.

L. ASCH.

CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

The dates of the German Crown Prince's tour have now been settled provisionally and are given below. His Imperial Highness will reach Bombay on the 14th December, stay there until the 16th, and then proceed to Hyderabad (Deccan) where he will enjoy the Nizam's hospitality until the 22nd. The itinerary thereafter will be:—Jaipur, 24th to evening of 27th; Agra, 29th to 31st; Muttra, 1st January to evening of 5th; Lahore (visiting Amritsar "en route"), 6th to evening of 8th; Peshawar, 9th to 13th (with possible visits to the Khyber and the Malakand), Delhi, 14th to 16th; Mirzapur, shooting-camp 17th to 24th; Allahabad, 24th to 27th; Benares, 27th to 29; Lucknow, 30th January to 2nd February; Calcutta, 3rd to 7th; Darjeeling, 8th to 11th; return to Calcutta on 12th and leave for the Farther East on the 13th. These arrangements are still liable to modification, but it is not likely that the course of the tour as detailed above will be materially departed from.

PORTUGUESE GUNBOAT "SAN GABRIEL."

Yesterday, Viscomte de Wrem, Consul General for Portugal in Bombay, paid a visit to the Portuguese gunboat "San Gabriel," which has arrived in Bombay Harbour. On the Consul's leaving the gunboat the usual salute of seven guns was fired. The Commander Pinto Basto visited Major-General Swann, C.B., commanding Bombay Brigade. Captain Lumsden, R.M., A.D.C., Director, Indian Marine, also visited the "San Gabriel" yesterday, and the Commander of the gunboat will return the visit to-day.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

The Deputy Health Officer for the F. Ward having reported that Dr. Bentley had found anopheles mosquito larvæ in the tank in the compound of Ganashyam Laiji Maharaj's compound, Naigam road, and that it was a source of nuisance to the tenants of the chawls in the vicinity, and that complaints had been received from residents of the chawls, and that refuse deposits in the tank proved injurious to health, the Commissioner asked the approval of the Committee to a notice being served on the owner of the property.

The Committee approved of the notice being served on the owner or owners of the property wherein the tank is situated, calling upon him or them to fill in the tank, with sweet earth.

The tank measures 150 feet in length and 156 in breadth and 40 feet in depth. A notice was served in March last, but the trustees asked for time to collect funds, and promised that the work would commence after August. No action having yet been taken the Commissioner asked the Committee's sanction as above and it was now given.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1911-12.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the budget estimates for 1911-12 as prepared by the Commissioner and the Income items were discussed one by one.

INCOME SIDE.

General tax at 10 1-2 per cent (including contributions from Government and from the Port Trust Additional for Fire Brigade charges at half per cent) was passed at Rs. 47,60,000. Wheel tax and tolls at Rs. 4,50,000, Town duties at Rs. 15,50,000, licenses at Rs. 75,75,500; Halalkhore tax at Rs. 12,76,000; water tax at Rs. 19,55,000 ; returns from property and miscellaneous at Rs. 8,74,500 ; interest and profit on investments of surplus loans and others balances at Rs. 1,35,000; interest on Sinking and Insurance &c. Funds investments at Rs. 4,70,000; interest at 3 per cent on Corporation land made over to the Improvement Trust at Rs. 41,000.

The summary of income was totalled at Rs. 1,30,56,338, (including the working cash balance at the beginning of the year together with the minimum required by law.

EXPENDITURE SIDE.

The Committee then passed the main heads of expenditures as follows:—Corporation and Standing Committee establishment was passed at Rs. 72,316. The Municipal Commissioner's personal office establishment at Rs. 60,188; general office establishment at Rs. 76,359 ; general office establishment new works at Rs. 10,050 ; accounts and expenditure audit establishment at Rs. 89,811. Thus the general superintendence was passed at Rs. 3,08,724.

Assessments Collections Department was passed at Rs. 3,83,890; fire-brigade at Rs. 2,33,997; public gardens at Rs. 94,848; Public Works (Engineers) Department at Rs. 23,51,514; Public Health Department at Rs. 53,72,911 ; and plague expenses at Rs. 2,00,000.

The expenditures were thus passed at Rs. 1,19,86,552.

THE North-Western Railway authorities propose to build thirty fruit vans of the four-wheel type, which has been found best-suited for this special kind of traffic.

SEVEN Chinese seafaring men, who were indicted for riotous behavior and beating and wounding two other Chinamen, were sentenced to six months' hard labour. The trouble arose in the Chinese quarter of Cardiff, as a result of which two Chinamen who had been maltreated, issued summonses, and after emerging from the law courts for this purpose they were set upon by a crowd of Chinamen.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

LIBERALS ELATED.

A GOOD DAY FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

MR. BALFOUR AND HIS LEADERSHIP

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 6.

The position of the parties to date is :—

Unionists	146
Liberals	106
Labour	20
Nationalists	26

The party gains have been :—

Unionist	12
Liberal	10
Labour	3

Returns of unopposed elections which were received at 11-40 last night brought the totals to the following :—

Unionists	150
Liberals	110
Labour	20
Nationalists	26
O'Brienite Nationalists	2

Election results :—

ABERDEEN SOUTH.

B. Esslemont, (L) 5,862
Smith, (U) 3,997

Liberal majority..... 1,865

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—G. Esslemont (L) 6,749; McNeill (U) 4,433; L majority 2,316.

ABERDEEN NORTH.

V. Pirie, (L).....4,282
Scott-Brown, (U).....2,546

Liberal majority..... 1,736

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—V. Pirie (L) 4,297; R Scott-Brown (U) 2,314; P. Kennedy (Lab) 1,244; Agg L majority 739.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

C. Duncan, (Lab).....4,813
F. Meynell, (U).....4,290

Labour majority 523

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—C. Duncan (Lab) 5,304; F. Meynell (U) 4,292; L majority 1,012.

BURNLEY.

Morrell, (L).....6,177
G. Arbuthnot, (U).....6,004
H. Hyndman, (S).....3,810

Liberal majority..... 173

Liberal gain.

Previous Election, 1910—G. A. Arbuthnot (U) 6,776; F. Madison (L) 5,671; H. Hyndmann (Soc) 3,948; U majority over L 105; U majority over Soc 2,828.

BETHNAL-GREEN, SOUTHWEST.

E. Pickersgill, (L)..... 2,768
E. Hoffgaard, (U)..... 2,086

Liberal majority..... 682

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—E. Pickersgill (L) 3,328; E. Hoffgaard (U) 2,350; L majority 978.

BATTERSEA.

Rt. Hon. John Burns, (L)..... 7,836
Harrington, (U) 6,544
Shaw, (S) 487

Liberal majority..... 1,292

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Rt. Hon. John Burns (L) 6,540; A. S. Benn (U) 7,895; L majority 645.

BETHNAL GREEN, NORTH-EAST.

Sir E. Cornwall, (L).....3,188
Dr. Molson, (U) 2,037

Liberal majority 1,151

No change.

Previous Election 1910—Sir E. Cornwall (L) 3,842 J. Molson (U) 2,435; L majority 1,407.

BRIGHTON (2).

Capt. Tryon, (U.).....10,770
Hon. W. F. Rice, (U).....10,758
Morris, (L)..... 6,723
M. Nickalls, (L)..... 6,699

Unionist majority..... 4,047

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Capt. Tyron (U) 11,625; Hon. W. Rice (U) 11.565; Surg-Genl Evatt (L) 7,505; M. Nickalls (L) 7,472; Agg U majority 8,213.

CHELSEA.

Samuel Hoare, (U) 4,968
Hugh Hoare, (L) 3,249

Unionist majority 1,719

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—S. J. Hoare (U) 4,610; E. J. Horniman (L) 4,048; U majority 562.

CLAPHAM.

G. Faber, (U).....9,560
Sir J. Benn, (L).....7,639

Unionist majority.....1,921

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—G. Faber (U) 10,743; Kipling (L) 8,762; U majority 1,981.

COVENTRY.

Mason, (L) 7,351
J. Foster, (U).....6,828

Liberal majority 523

Liberal gain.

Previous Election, 1910—Mr. Kenneth Foster (U) 7,369; Mr Sihan Hocking (L) 7,153; U majority 216.

CANTERBURY.

Goldney, (Ind. U.) 1,635
Howard, (U).....1,163
Fisher, (L) 623

Total Unionist majority 2,175

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—J. Henniker Heaton (U) 1,371; T. Goldney (U) 1,350; H. Woodcock (L) 815; U majority over L 1,906.

CORK CITY (2).

W. O. Brien, (Ind. N).....5,384
M. Healy, (Ind. N).....5,259
A. Roche, (N).....4,743
William Redmond, (N).....4,746

Ind. National majority 641

No change.

Previous Election 1910.—W. O'Brien (Ind N), 4,554; A. Roche (N), 4,433; M. Healy (N), 4,229; Murphy (Ind N), 3,776; Fitzgerald (Ind N), 2,061.

DEPTFORD.

C. Bowerman, (Lab).....6,357
S. Coats, (U) 5,999

Labour majority 358

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—C. Bowerman (Lab) 6,880; S. Coates (U) 6,358; Lab majority 522.

DURHAM.

J. Hills, (U)..... 1,313
Cuchrane, (L)..... 877

Unionist majority 436

No change.

Previous Election, 1910.—J. W. Hills (U) Unopposed.

EDINBURGH EAST.

Sir J. Gibson (L) 6,414
Cameron (U) 3,777

Liberal majority 4,637

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Sir J. Gibson (L) 6,400; P. Ford (U) 4,111; L majority 2,289.

EDINBURGH WEST.

J. Clyde, (U) 4,952
Morgan, (L).....4,252

Unionist majority..... 700

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—J. Clyde (U) 4,683; C. Lyell (L) 4,233; U majority 450.

EDINBURGH SOUTH.

Lyell, (L).....9,570
Murray, (U).....7,886

Liberal majority.....1,690

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—A. Dewar, K. C. (L) 10,235; Harold B. Cox (U) 7,901; L majority 2,334.

EDINBURGH CENTRAL.

C. Price, (L) 3,771
Radcliffe, (U) 1,947

Liberal majority 1,824

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—C. Price (L) 3,960; Scott (U) 1,976; L majority 1,984.

FULHAM.

W. Hayes Fisher, (U)..... 8,252
Capt. Hemphill, (L) 6,526

Unionist majority 1,726

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—W. Hayes Fisher (U) 9,690; Capt. F. Hemphill (L) 7,761; U majority 1,929.

HAMPSTEAD.

J. Fletcher, (U) 5,606
Dore, (L) 3,129

Unionist majority.....2,477

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—J. Fletcher (U) 6,226; F. Howard (L) 3,949; U majority 2,277.

HACKNEY SOUTH.

H. Bottomley, (Ind L) 5,068
King-Farlow, (U).....3,243
Roberts, (L).....1,946

Liberal majority 3,771

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—H. Bottomley (L) 7,299; C. Wertheimer (U) 4,304; L majority 2,995.

HACKNEY NORTH.

W. Greene, (U) 5,290
Addinsell, (L).....4,126

Unionist majority 1,164

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Raymond Greene (U) 5,620; T. Hart-Davies (L) 4,773; U majority 847.

HACKNEY CENTRAL.

Sir A. Spicer, (L)..... 3,954
Wessel, (U)..... 3,464

Liberal majority 490

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Sir A. Spicer (L) 4,429; Felix Cassel (U) 3,853; L majority 576.

KIDDERMINSTER.

Capt. Knight, (U) 2,188
Barnard, (L).....2,003

Unionist majority 185

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Capt. Knight (U) 2,350 Sir E. Fraser (L) 1,983 U majority 367.

LAMBETH, BRIXTON.

D. Dalziel, (U).....4,770
J. Seaverns, (L).....3,702

Unionist majority.....1,068

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—D. Dalziel (U) 5,465; J. Seaverns (L) 4,427; U majority 1,038.

LAMBETH, KENNINGTON.

S. Collins, (L)..... 3,565
Col. Lucas, (U) 3,510
Grayson, (S) 408

Liberal majority 55

No change.

Previous Election 1910—S. Collins (L) 4,246; Colonel Lucas (U) 3,865; L majority 381.

LAMBETH NORTH.

Major Gastrell, (U)..... 2,531
Gosling, (L) 2,207

Unionist majority 324

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Major W. Houghton Gashall (U) 2,947; H. Myer (L) 2,397; U majority 550.

LAMBETH, NORWOOD.

Sir H. Samuel, (U).....6,291
Shrubsall, (L).....4,265

Unionist majority.....2,026

No change.

Previous Election 1910—Sir H. Samuel (U) 6,958; Sir A. Lawrence (L) 5,180; U majority 1,778.

MARYLEBONE EAST.

J. Boyton, (U) 3,376
Dr. Moon, (L) 1,605

Unionist majority..... 1,771

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—J Boyton (U) 3,134 Dr Moon (L) 1,905; R Jebb (U) 702; Agg U majority 1,931.

MARYLEBONE WEST.

Sir S. Scott, (U)..... 3,928
Spokes, (L)..... 1,926

Unionist majority.....2,002

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Sir S Scott (U) 4,451; Capt Forbes (L) 2,474; U majority 2,177.

ST. HELEN'S.

R. Swift, (U).....6,016
T. Glover, (Lab).....5,757

Unionist majority..... 259

Unionist gain.

Previous Election 1910—T. Gover (L) 6,512 R. Swifit (U) 5,717 L majority 795.

SOUTHWARK WEST.

Strauss, (L) 3,024
Sir. W. Dunn, (U) 3,012

Liberal majority 12

Liberal gain.

Previous Election, 1910.—Sir W Dunne (U) 3,387 Rt Hon R K Conston (L) 3,223; (U) majority 164.

STRAND.

Rt. Hon. W. Long, (U).....4,144
Earle, (L).....1,139

Unionist majority 3,005

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Rt Hon Walter Long (U) 4,840; L Costello (L) 1,627; (U) majority 3,213.

SOUTHWARK, ROTHERHITHE.

H. Carr-Gomm (L) 4,031
A. Pownall (U) 3,027

Liberal majority 1,004

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—H Carr-Gomm (L) 4,474; Ponnal (U) 3,550; L majority 924.

SOUTHWARK, BERMONDSEY.

H. Glanville, (L) 4,911
J. Dumphries, (U) 3,295

Liberal majority..... 1,616

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—H Glanville (L) 5,477; J Dumphreys (U) 4,508; L majority 969.

WHITEHAVEN.

Richardson, (Lab) 1,414
Lt.-Col. Jackson, (U) 1,220

Labour majority 194

Labour gain.

Previous Election, 1910—Lt-Col Jackson (U) 1,888; W Waudless (L) 852; A Sharp (Lab) 835; U majority over L 336; U majority over Lab 363.

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON.

E. Pollock, (U).....3,321
T. Berridge, (L) 2,596

Unionist majority 1,725

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—E M Pollock, K C (U) 3,605; T H Berridge (L) 2,651; U majority 9,540.

WOOLWICH.

W. Crooks, (Lab).....8,252
Major Adam, (U).....8,016

Labour majority..... 236

Labour gain.

Previous Election, 1910—Major W A Adam (U) 8,715; Will Crooks, (Lab) 8,420; U majority 295.

Unopposed Returns.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

The following have been returned unopposed :—

W. Redmond, (N) Clare East.

Previous Election, 1910—W. Redmond (N), unopposed.

Mitchell Thomson, (U), Down North.

Previous Election, 1910—T. L. Corbett (U), unopposed.

Sir J. Barran, (L.), Hawick.

Previous Election, 1910—Sir John Barren (L), 3,261; J. E. Graham (U), 2,268; L majority, 993.

Sir A. Williamson, (L), Elgin and Nairn.

Previous Election, 1910—Sir A. Williamson, (L), 2,917; R. Campbell-Glyn, (U), 1,734; L majority 1,183.

Crumley, (N), Fermanagh South.

Previous Election, 1910—Jeremiah Jordan (N), 2,603; J. S. F. Battersby (U), 2,098; N majority 596.

A. Lee, (U), Hampshire, Fareham.

Previous Election 1910.—A. H. Lee (U), 10,117; J. Sandy 5,763; U majority, 10,354.

Sir J. Dewar, (L.), Inverness-shire.

Previous Election, 1910—Sir J. Dewar (L), 4,599; Sir R. MacLeod (U), 2,774; L majority 1,825.

M. Flavin, (N) Kerry North.

Previous Election, 1910—M. J. Flavin (N), 2,637; T. N. Stack (Ind N) 885; N majority 1,752.

E. Royds, (U), Linconshire-Sleaford.

Previous Election, 1910—E. Royds (U), 5,265; Arnold Lupton (L), 4,000; U majority 1,265.

Fitzgibbon, (O'Brienite), Mayo South.

Previous Election, 1910—J. O'Donnel (N), 2,667; O'Kelly (N), 2,226; N majority over N, 441.

P. White, (N), Meath North.

Previous Election, 1910.—P. White (N) unopposed.

J. McKean, (Ind. N.), Monaghan, South.

Previous Election, 1910—J. M'Kean (Ind N) 2,611; Ch. Laverty (N), 1,903; Ind N majority, 708.

P. Power, (N) Waterford East.

Previous Election, 1910—P. J. Power, (N), unopposed.

Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, (U), Worcestershire East.

Previous Election, 1910—Rt. Hon. Austen Chemberlain, (U), 12,644; Hilton Young, 6,955; U majority 5,689.

Sir J. Brigg, (L), Yorks Keighley.

Previous Election, 1910—Sir John Brigg (L), 7,763; W. M. Acworth (U), 4,132; L. majority 3,536.

J. Higham, (L) York3, Sowarby.

Previous Election 1910:—J. S. Higham (L), 6,811; W. A. S. Hinchliffe (U), 4,871; (L) majority 2,030.

Mr. Balfour and Home Rule.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

Speaking at Dundee yesterday, Mr. Winston Churchill said he was entirely satisfied with the course of the election, which was assuring a Liberal victory, but the Government would not continue in office under the intolerable conditions they had experienced in the past.

Mr. Balfour, at Chester, said that the Government were silent about Home Rule, because they knew they would never get authority from the Constituencies to deal with it, if they told them what it meant, and they would thus be unable to destroy the House of Lords, who were the only means of submitting such a great constitutional change to the electors.

Lord Selborne, speaking at Tavistock, said it was impossible to take the risk of making Ireland a separate country. If the Irish Protestants resisted the introduction of Home Rule, it would be England that had compelled them to do so.

Mr. Masterman, at Southampton, declared that the Unionists were offered at the Conference far better terms than they were now likely to get.

Liberal Success Acknowledged.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

The Liberal papers are elated at yesterday's results, and are of the opinion that the task of piling up a bigger majority begins to-day. They declare that the staunchness of the electorate is one of the most remarkable phenomena in political history, and that nothing can now stand in the Government's way of giving a formal embodiment to the nation's decision, and removing the greatest obstacle to progress.

The Conservative papers are generally more resigned. They declare that considering the wanton haste of the dissolution, the Unionists might have suffered a serious set back owing to their unpreparedness, instead of maintaining the advantage won in January.

The *Standard* reiterates the suggestion that the Government be forced to summon another Constitutional Conference.

The *Daily Telegraph* considers that as the country is tired of elections, the Unionists will be able to force a referendum on Home Rule.

The *Morning Post*, however, warns the electors not to be deluded into the idea that it is impossible for the Government to proceed with its proposals.

The *Daily News* asks whether Mr. Balfour will resign the Conservative leadership, after three successive defeats at the polls.

LATER.

Polling takes place to-day in sixty-two constituencies including all the Tower Hamlets, Paddington, Hull and Sheffield divisions, Plymouth, Portsmouth and twenty-eight counties.

THE FRENCH IN WADAI.

Native Sultans Defeated.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

A telegram from Paris states the vastly superior force of Sultans Wassalit of Wada; attacked Lieutenant-Colonel Noll's Rifles on 9th November near the Trigele. Severe fighting ensued and the enemy was repulsed, abandoning many dead. The Sultan of Tadjedadjn was killed and the Sultan of Wadai wounded, but the French lost somewhat heavily.

SWEDISH NAVAL ACTIVITY.

Defence Commission's Report.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

A Reuter telegram from Stockholm states the Defence Commission has presented its report recommending an annual expenditure of five millions sterling for eight years for purposes of defence including four battleships and four destroyers.

LORD KITCHENER AND LORD MINTO.

Meeting on H. M. S. "Exmouth."

PORT SAID, DEC. 6.

Lord Kitchener spent the morning with Lord Minto on board H. M. S. 'Exmouth.' Lord Minto afterwards sailed for Marseilles on the s.s. "Herefordshire."

S. S. "WALHALLA."

Attempts to Refloat her.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

Attempts to refloat the German steamer "Walhalla" which has gone aground at Rasalara have been unsuccessful in consequence of the tides falling off. The bottom is hard, but the vessel is apparently undamaged and is not making water. About four hundred tons of cargo have been jettisoned and it is hoped to float the vessel at the next tide.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Fortification of Panama Canal.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 6.

President Taft's message to Congress recommends little new legislation, but advises awaiting the effect of a vigorous carrying out of the existing Anti-Trust laws. The message presents no tariff proposals. It expresses great satisfaction at the success of the Newfoundland Arbitration, which ended a cause of friction between the two countries, whose common interest it is to maintain most friendly relations.

The steps taken to endow the Hague Tribunal with the functions of an Arbitral Court of Justice, President Taft says, brought replies from the Powers inspiring the hope of its accomplishment within the reasonably near future.

The construction of the Chinchau-Aigun Railway by means of an international loan still forms the subject of friendly discussion between the interested parties. The American policy in China, is to use American capital for the development of China without prejudicing China's legitimate rights as an independent Power.

President Taft recommends the appropriation of nineteen million dollars for the fortification of the Panama Canal, and a toll of one dollar a ton on all commerce passing through the Canal.

He recommends the reform of judical procedure on the English model, and a law permitting railroads to charge higher rates for goods on which they hold themselves liable for bills of lading. President Taft holds that a railroad guarantee should suffice to meet the demand of foreign buyers.

FORTIFICATION OF FLUSHING.

Probable Anglo-Dutch Entente.

LONDON, DEC 6.

At the Hague the Minister for Foreign Affairs to-day, declared that the Bill for the Fortification of Flushing was inspired solely by the national duty of defence against an eventual menace to independence. Britain knew very well that Holland's intentions were in no wise hostile.

The Minister hinted that King George and Queen Mary might visit Holland in 1911, as a visible proof of good relations between the two countries.

AMERICAN COTTON FREIGHT.

Banks and Bills of Lading.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

Eighteen of the largest New York exchange-buying banks have decided that the railroads must adhere to the rule that cotton bills-of-lading shall be validated only when the cotton is actually in the possession of the railroads, otherwise the banks will not buy the bills.

AMERICAN CURRENCY REFORM.

Actual Reserves Wanted.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

A telegram from Washington states the report of the Secretary of the Treasury again strongly urges currency reform so as to deprive the present system of its panic-breeding character and make it panic-preventing like other great national banking systems. It recommends the establishment of actual reserves instead of pretended reserves now concentrated in New York whose banks are forced to lend them.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

No Improvement Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DEC. 7.

A Shiraz correspondent, writing on November 17th, says that the people of Koom were greatly dissatisfied with their local Chief and made a complaint to headquarters. An official was deputed to Koom to investigate their grievances but was soon put to flight by the Chief with the aid of the town's *badmashes*. All Baktiari Chiefs holding provincial governorships have resigned, these being the Governors of Isphan, Yezd and Kerman. There is no improvement in Fars. The tribe, Boir Ahmadi, is again active and recently looted one village where many inhabitants were killed and were repulsed while attacking another village. They also attacked a large caravan near Shiraz and took away a hundred laden mules. Kun Gelnis are equally turbulent and often cut the telegraph wires.

CHINESE DEPORTEES FROM RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 7.

Ti Bun Ti, who was ordered to be deported by the Local Government last year when Tan Tien and others were deported, but who disappeared before the order could be read to him, was arrested on Tuesday night by the Police. The Government Order was read to the deportee, who was given fifteen days' time to leave the country.

THE South African Union Estimates of the ten months ending the 31st March next provide for a contribution of £86,600 to the Imperial Navy.

MR. DAVID HAVARD, farmer, who has died at his farm Pendre, Llangorse, Breconshire, aged sixty-three, weighed 33st., and was 5ft. 8in. in height.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY STRIKE.

Men Holding Out.

THE Tramway conductors' and drivers' strike continues and the men seem determined to hold out until they receive a favourable reply to their representation to the Managing Director of the Company and their grievances are redressed. Notwithstanding the fact that few men out of the strikers have returned to work, there was a marked improvement in the working of the tram-cars yesterday, and the inconvenience to the public was considerably less than on the previous day. This marked improvement in the state of affairs was due to a move on the part of the Tramway officials, who drafted into the service of the Company men who had formerly been discharged from the service for one reason or another. About twenty of these trained drivers were yesterday re-enlisted in the Company's service. With the assistance of these trained workers and of the inspectors, starters, clerks and other employe's the Company was able to run an appreciably larger number of cars yesterday. It would, of course, be futile to say that no inconvenience whatever was caused to the public. But, as stated above, there was a distinct improvement in the state of affairs and the number of cars running was larger than on the previous day.

This drafting in of men formerly discharged from the Company's service came as an unwelcome surprise to the strikers. They had expected that the majority of the inspectors, starters and clerks who had been put on to drive the cars would not possess quite the fine staying powers of the class to which they (the strikers) belong, and that they would soon fall out. This re-enlistment of the discharged men, therefore came upon them as a shock. They however do not seem to be very much downcast, as they believe that these twenty men will not suffice and that if they (the strikers) hold out, they will get a favourable reply to their representation. Some of the strikers were heard saying that they could not, even if they wished to, go to work, as unless their grievances were redressed it was impossible for them to work under the old conditions. The men are adhering to the attitude they adopted on Tuesday and refused to go to the Company's offices to wait upon the Managing Director. The latter is willing to discuss the matter with the strikers if they go to see him. But the men decline to do so, their standpoint being that it does not lie with them now to make the first move as their representation is before the Company, and that they can only wait for a favourable reply.

(In the afternoon a number of strikers went to the Head Police Office to request Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, to intercede on their behalf with the officials of the Tramway Company. Mr. Edwardes promised them to give his careful attention to their request and see what he could do for them.

The strikers are still on the 'maidan.' Superintendent O'Keefe and Inspector Spiers who visited the spot found them most orderly.

The following communication has been received from the Managing Engineer, Bombay Tramways Company :—

Yesterday morning the conductors and drivers on strike were still camped out on the Maidan and the Company continued its temporary traffic schedule. An improvement on Tuesday's arrangements were, however, made possible by the employment of additional men enlisted during the previous day and by office time 111 cars (out of the ordinary schedule of about 160) were in service.

Throughout the day stragglers kept deserting the strikers and came in to the Company's Office in two's and three's and were re-engaged, and all reports pointed to an increasing desire upon the part of the main body to return peaceably to work, but the Pathan element led on by a few ringleaders prevented them by threats from doing so.

About 70 permanent new men were engaged during yesterday and the same number of strikers have been notified that their places have been filled and that they cannot therefore seek re-employment in the Company's service. Further recruiting will be energetically continued so that the longer the men stay out the more they will find their places filled.

Owing to the foolish action of the men in striking without any justification and after offers had been made to deal fairly with any grievances they might bring forward it is naturally out of the question for the Company to make any overtures of peace and the men are very ill-advised in not accepting the Managing Engineer's invitation, and, even at this late hour, in not sending a deputation to talk things over.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A WIFE.

Mr. Norton for the Defence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 7.

To-day at the Chief Court Sessions before the Chief Judge and a special Jury there began the trial of Ali Gassim Ariff, who stands charged with the murder of his wife, Ameena Beebee, on 29th August by shooting her with a paradox gun under circumstances already published. Mr. Godfrey, Assistant Government Advocate, with two other Advocates, appeared for the Crown and Mr. Eardley Norton of the Calcutta Bar with three local Barristers defended the accused.

Before the Assistant Government Advocate opened the case for the Crown, the Judge inquired if Mr. Norton was enrolled as Advocate of that Court. His Honour presumed that the local Bar had no objection, but he only wished to call Counsel's attention to the fact that he had no right to appear. Mr. Norton said that he had previously appeared in the Rangoon Court. He presumed that permission had already been applied for by the learned members retained with him for the defence. Otherwise he should certainly have not appeared. In course of the opening Mr. Godfrey after detailing the facts asked the Jury to return a verdict of wilful murder against the accused. The hearing is expected to last for several days.

TRIAL OF SUBEDAR KONGLA.

By Court Martial in Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 7.

A General Court Martial, composed of Lieut Colonel and Bt. Col. J. R. B. Davison, R. G. A., President, Major L. R. Kenyon, R. G. A., Major W Scott, 104th Wellesly Rifles, Captain G. H. Oliphant, 96th Berar Infantry, Captain C. R. Macdonald, 1st Battalion, R. War. Regiment, Captain R. Wood, R. War. Regiment, Lieutenant M. F. Cunningham, 96th Berar Infantry, will assemble at Bombay, on a date to be fixed by the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade, to try Subedar Kongla, Jat 104th Wellesly Rifles, Lieutenant G. Stoodart, 104th Rifles is appointed to prosecute and Lieutenant A. M. M. Cheeke, 104th Rifles acts as interpreter.

BENGAL COUNCIL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 7.

At next Saturday's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council a bill to amend the Vaccination Act and a bill relating to Cesses and Taxes in Sambalpore will be introduced.

The Calcutta Improvement Trust Bill will be referred to a Select Committee. A Finance Committee to deal with the provincial budget will also be appointed.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE SHOE QUESTION.

A COMPLAINT has appeared from a correspondent in an Indian magazine that at the Taj Mahal of Agra, while Europeans are permitted to enter it with their boots on, Indians are made to take off their shoes. He contends that the same law must operate in the case of Europeans and natives alike. It is the custom among orientals to remove their shoes before entering a sacred edifice, or presenting themselves before a distinguished personage, as a mark of humility and reverence. This form of respect is unknown among Westerners. They show respect by taking off their hats. If an Englishman, visiting a mosque or a temple, did not uncover, it would be a breach of manners and good taste on his part. But it would not be fair to ask him to enter bare-footed. He might as well require an Oriental to remove his turban in a church. But when an Indian, who has adopted the European dress and manners, is asked to leave his boots at the door before entering a sacred historical edifice, he takes it as an indignity. The removal is insisted upon in a few places in Upper India, but in many more, the keepers, anxious for a tip, make no objection. I happened to be present, a few years ago, at a hot discussion between a company of Parsis arrayed in European clothes and the custodians of a shrine, a few miles from Delhi. The latter had allowed a party of Europeans to enter with their boots on, while they stoutly refused the same privilege to the Parsis. When they were twitted for making an invidious distinction, to the discredit and humiliation of their own countrymen, they replied—"These white men are 'zabardast,'—all powerful,—and they must be allowed to have their own way." The Parsis were not satisfied with this explanation, and withdrew in high dudgeon. In my opinion, manners must accompany the costume. If an Indian puts on European dress, he must conduct himself as a European. If he enters a church, he must take off his hat. But in his native costume the retention of the turban is a mark of respect.

THE TURBAN AND THE SHOE.

Extremes meet. Taking off the hat is a sign of respect with the European, while the Eastern exhibits it by taking off his shoes. With us the head-gear and foot-wear are at two opposite poles. In the economy of one dress the turban occupies an aristocratic position, while the shoe takes the lowest rank as a pariah. Among the masses, the Europeans are known as Topiwalas, or hat-wearers, as distinguished from the turban-wearing Oriental. The hat with the Eastern, is a thing of little value before the big, solemn, many-folded turban. It is our "sir-taj," the crown on our head. It is twice blessed, in that it honours him that puts it on, as well as him before whom it is worn. The shoe is an insignificant, nay, contemptible trifle. It may be shuffled off on the slightest excuse. It must be left at the door on entering a shrine or even an ordinary residence. Leather, the material used for it, is an unclean thing in itself, and only low-castes may handle it. When two men are quarrelling the gravest insult which one of them can offer the other, is—"I care as much for you, as for this wretched shoe of mine!" And he may emphasize his words by kicking it off. The man, who is beaten with a shoe, suffers the gravest humiliation and indignity. The actual corporeal suffering may be trifling, but the shame lies in the base instrument of punishment. If a Panchayet, sitting in judgment upon a social offender, wants to overwhelm him with opprobrium, he is sentenced to a shoe-beating, which is worse than having to feed the whole caste. It is worse than a sound thrashing with whip or bludgeon.

EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

Government schools, as we all know, are open to every one. It is open to a Hindu to go to an Urdu school, or a Mahomedan to attend a Marathi or a Gujarati school. The essential principle of the Educational Department is a fair field and no favours. As an exception to this principle may be cited the special schools maintained, here and there, for children of depressed classes. But these institutions are established, not for the purpose of giving them a peculiar advantage over the rest of the public, but to protect them against the disabilities imposed upon them by the higher castes. Although State schools are open to all, they are practically closed against the untouchables, because of the prejudice of teachers as well as parents. The Parian schools, therefore, carry no special advantage, and they may be attended by any one who likes. But a real departure from the principle of equality of treatment and uniformity of studies is contemplated in the Resolution, recently published by Government, about the education of the Native Christians of Salsette and Bassein. It is proposed to establish special elementary schools for them alone, and to teach them English from the 1st Vernacular standard. Any plan for bettering the condition of these people must command our sympathy. Education among them is a very scarce commodity. They are mostly poor and are engaged in humble occupations, as toddy-drawers, liquor sellers and cultivators. They are addicted to drink, which certainly does not make for their advancement. It is the duty of the State to afford educational facilities to this backward ignorant class. They may be helped by means of scholarships and gratuitous instruction. But their position does not justify the maintenance of schools exclusively for their children. Saving their religion, they are like the other natives around them. They have absorbed most of their ways and customs, and they go so far as to deserve some of their holidays. They speak the same vernacular, perhaps in a corrupt form, and do not differ from them in general ideas and sentiments. They might well attend the public schools, and rise, if they choose, by the same ladder which is provided for their neighbours. If they neglect the means which are provided for all, the fault is their own. I do not know if there are special peculiar conditions affecting the Native Christians which necessitate the provision of educational facilities for their exclusive benefit; and I have yet to know the reasons why they should be taught English from the first standard, while it is strictly prohibited, I believe, up to the fourth standard in all other primary schools. English is no more the mother-tongue of Native Christians, than it is of their Hindu or Moslem neighbours. If, however, it is likely to do good to them, it must do the same good to the other communities, and therefore, it would not be fair to deny them the advantage which is proposed for this particular class. The Educational Department is extremely strict in enforcing the prohibition of English in primary schools. Many school managers, especially in cities, are willing to teach English, in addition to the vernacular course, but the department comes in with its hide-bound rules. There is no reason why English may not be taught without detriment to the vernacular studies. If, however, it is objectionable in the one case, it is equally so in the other.

AGITATION AMONG THE PARSIS.

Judging from their newspapers, the Parsis appear to be in a state of tremendous agitation over the forthcoming election of trustees of their Panchayet. For the three seats, which are expected to be vacant, there are seven candidates divided into three groups, and huge efforts are made on their behalf by their partisans. The papers have taken sides, and are engaged in a most animated discussion, scrutinizing the merits and qualifications of rival candidates with a microscopic minuteness and a refinement of ingenuity which may be considered superfluous in assessing the merits of the Prime Minister of England. The question is treated with a fierce earnestness, as if the fate of the Parsis for all time depended on the issue, as if they would be saved or ruined, according as their choice fell upon one set of candidates or another. One of the parties is accused of forming a caucus and issuing a ticket of the men chosen by them. Outsiders may smile at all the fuss and flutter made over the election. Any good and honest man of average sense and ability can discharge satisfactorily the duties of a trustee. The Panchayet was simply to administer the funds, in accordance with the conditions laid down respecting the various trusts entrusted to it, as well as take care of the religious and charitable institutions under its management. But it is feared by a large section of the community that the election of men of advanced views on religion may not ensure the administration of the trust funds exactly in the spirit of the pious donors. Under the old system of nomination, the Punchayet filled the vacancies on

its board by selecting good men and true men of honour and substance, and above all, of unimpeachable orthodoxy. It is feared that the introduction of the representative principle may democratize the Panchayet and detract from its orthodoxy. I should think that the elective principle, which is quite in agreement with the spirit of the age and the enlightenment of the community, has improved the constitution of the Panchayet, and will be salutary in its effect. When the Parsis get used to the new system, they will learn to observe a truer sense of proportion. It is better, at all events, that they should take an inordinate interest in the franchise, given to them under the decision of the High Court, than that they should regard it with apathy and indifference. The excess of zeal, due mainly to the novelty of the situation, will correct itself in course of time.

DION.

HOWRAH CONSPIRACY CASE.

Meeting Places of Secret Society.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

In the Howrah Conspiracy Case, at the Special Tribunal, to-day, the Approver, Lalit, mentioned some sixty more names as members of the Secret Society. These included the names of Messrs. P. Mitter and Rajat Roy, barristers, Arabindo Ghose, Subodh Mullik, Zemindar, Surjan Sing and Chuni Havildar of the 10th Jats, Professor Kisori Gupta and several pleaders and doctors.

The meeting places of the secret society were the Botanical Gardens and the gardenhouses of Indra Nath Nandi, Dr. Sarat Mitter and Chhatra Bhandar and the "Yugantar" office.

The approver said that he was told to go about showing magic lantern pictures of French and Italian battles at night. They used to have revolver practice.

The case is proceeding.

LATER.

In the Howrah Conspiracy Case before the High Court Special Tribunal this afternoon, there was a lengthy discussion between the Chief Justice and Mr. P. L. Roy, Crown Counsel, regarding the jurisdiction of the Court to try Haripoda Adhikari, one of the accused against whom sanction was granted without a complaint.

The Chief Justice passed the following orders :—"We cannot say anything beyond this, that so far as this man is concerned these proceedings have no effect. So far as this Court is concerned, there is no jurisdiction and we cannot take cognisance of his case. Our opinion is that we have no right to take cognisance of the case against this accused in the absence of complaint. Accordingly the case of Haripada Adhikari will stand over."

The approver then, continuing his story, described how Indra Nath Nundi lost his right arm by the explosion of a bomb, which was meant for Mr. Kingsford.

The approver was still in the box when the Court rose for the day.

CATTLE-STEALER SENTENCED.

Prisoner's Confessed Bad Record.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 7.

Namya Raghu, a Mahar and a well-known cattle stealer has been sentenced by the special Havili Magistrate to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment under Sections 380, 429 and 411, I. P. C.

The accused, who confessed to having had a hand in fourteen cases of highway robbery in the Satara and Poona districts during the last two years, was arrested while endeavouring to dispose of a bullock in the Poona Cantonment.

It was stated in the evidence, that the accused stole cattle which he afterwards killed, disposing of the hides to certain hide-merchants in Poona City. His whereabouts were ascertained by the police through information received from these men. At Koregaon, in the Satara District, the accused was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment quite recently for similar offences and was then brought on to Poona to stand his trial in the present case. The Poona sentence will commence on the expiry of the first.

SHINWARI RAIDERS AGAIN ACTIVE.

Afghan Troops Attacked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 7.

The Shinwari raiders, who recently pillaged some Hindu houses in the village of Balabagh, Jellalabad District, have now gone a step further. Last week they attacked a small outpost of the Afghan Regular Troops stationed in the village, and killed three of the sepoys, carrying off their rifles. The Governor of Jellalabad has arrested half-a-dozen men, but it is by no means certain, that he has secured the realoffenders.

LADY HARDINGE VISITS HOSPITALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge of Penshurst visited the Dufferin Victoria Hospital at 9-30 this morning, accompanied by the Hon'ble Lady Haig and Major O'Kinealy, I. M. S., Surgeon to the Viceroy and Honorary Secretary to the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund. There were present to receive Her Excellency, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Baker, Colonel Green, I.M.S., Honorary Secretary and all the members of the Hospital Committee. Her Excellency was conducted through the Hospital by the members of the Ladies Committee and Miss R. Cohen, M. B., the Lady Superintendent. The general arrangements of the Hospital met with Her Excellency's entire approval and the visit lasted about an hour and a half.

KARACHI MUNICIPAL CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Dec. 7.

The case, filed under instructions from the District Magistrate, Karachi, against Doctor Keka and Framroze Panthaky for alleged cheating in connection with alleged improper sale of land at Clifton, Karachi, in 1906, was resumed in the City Magistrate's Court yesterday and to-day when further evidence was recorded and the further hearing was adjourned till the 16th instant.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF FOR INDIA.

An Interesting Article.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

Mr. Alfred Chatterton, Director of Industries, Madras, contributes to the "Hindu" an interesting article on the question of a protective tariff for India. His view differs from that of many well-known Indian economists. He concludes : "The truth is, and to the Indian imbued with a Swadeshi spirit it must be somewhat unpalatable, the peoples of this country are not yet prepared to embark on all great industrial undertakings, to manage large concerns, and generally take advantage of the protective system tariffs, such as have been imposed in other countries with such definite results.

"The sooner this is recognised, the sooner they will cry for protection to cease, and attention will be concentrated upon the lines along which development is possible. Protection in India will only come with fiscal autonomy, and that must be regarded by practical people as a dream of the distant future. The Free Trade policy which England has adopted for the last 60 years may be reversed, but, if so, it will be in favour of Free Trade within the Empire and protection against the foreigner. This is the utmost measure of protection India can look forward to so long as it remains an intergral part of the British Empire. So long as India needs British help, guidance and protection, so long must, it accept the present system of financial control and be satisfied, with the fiscal policy of the central Government. It cannot enjoy the advantages and at the same time, shut its gates to the free admission to products of other federated States of the Empire.

"This being so, it is well to ascertain, as far as possible, what would be the probable consequence of India being allowed to adopt the protective tariff. Briefly, protection would impose a heavy burden upon India, and the benefits of the system would be largely reaped by others than the people of this country, Indian labour would, of course, find new fields for employment, but that is a doubtful advantage until such labour is trained to be more efficient.

"India has in normal times no surplus at best. It would promote but a mushroom growth founded on a tariff and sustained by artificially high prices. This is not the goal so highly desired by progressive Indians, and if these views on critical examination are found worthy of acceptance, they may help to remove the element of discontent with the present regime, as being without a sound basis of facts."

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY'S TOUR.

Visit to Salem.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 7.

Leaving Madras on Sunday night, H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Captain F. F. Elwes, I. M. S., arrived at Salem station the next morning, and the party motored to Salem town. The Governor and Collector rode to town and went through the whole of plague area which occupied some hours. Next His Excellency visited the plague hospital and saw a number of plague patients in a state of convalescence. His Excellency also saw isolated huts.

In the afternoon H. E. the Governor and the Collector motored to the head waterworks, which is about ten miles away from Salem, where they were met by the District Board Engineer. His Excellency saw the progress in works which to some extent has been impeded by recent rains and which is not expected to be completed till the next hot season.

On Tuesday morning His Excellency visited the jail, Municipal Hospital and women and children's hospital. After breakfast he proceeded to Yercaud and returned in the evening. At 10 p.m. he took train for Madras, which he reached here this morning.

OUTRAGE AT CALCUTTA.

Three Arrests Effected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

On October 6th last, the shop of one Goberdhon Gassain, at Kharda Bazar, was broken into by some unknown persons, who killed the shopkeeper, his wife, a daughter aged about 9 years and a Brahmin servant, carrying away ornaments and cash, worth over Rs. 1,000. The local police took prompt action, but the criminals could not be found.

The case was referred to the C.I.D., Bengal, who ascertained that the victims had been drugged before they were beheaded. An officer of the C. I. D. was sent to Hazaribagh to arrest three persons there named, Ponet Bassia, Bulaki Bania, and Bayjo Bania. On their houses being searched, all the stolen property is now stated to have been found.

THEFT OF GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

Rewards Offered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

The Bengal Police have offered a reward of Rs. 2,000 to anyone giving information which will lead to the detection of the theft of Government stamps which were sometime ago stolen during transit from Calcutta to Pabna. Another reward of Rs. 200 has been offered for information leading to the detection of a theft of 1,000 non-judicial stamps, valued at Rs. 2,000 during their transit from Calcutta to East Bengal.

OLD INDIAN PAINTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

Dr. Vogal, Director-General of Archaeology in India, who is visiting Agra, Mathura, Delhi and Benares, was recently fortunate enough to receive from a well-known art-dealer, a unique collection of old Indian paintings.

These it is proposed to add to the collections at Delhi and Lahore, but before being finally located in those museums, it is probable that they may be on view for a short time in Calcutta as an attempt is being made for temporarily accommodating them in the art gallery attached to the Government School of Arts, Calcutta.

FILLIS' CIRCUS.

This evening there is to be a special performance in aid of the Poor Parsi Residential Quarters Fund under the patronage of the new Sheriff of Bombay and other influential Parsee gentlemen. A full house of Parsees is expected. As the Circus is having its last few nights and the best shows are put on, the Circus tent is crowded.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BOMBAY.

Government Review.

The annual report of the Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1909-10 is thus reviewed in a Government Resolution :—

There was a marked expansion in all branches of educational work during the year. Taking all institutions together the number of persons under instruction rose from 793,000* to 850,000, an increase of 57,000. Of this figure public institutions which are under Government inspection contributed 54,000. The percentage of all pupils under instruction to the general population now stands at 3·3, the highest figure yet recorded. Expenditure shows a corresponding increase, the total from all sources during the year amounting to Rs. 1,23,52,000,* which is no less than Rs. 5,49,000 in advance of the figure of the previous year and more than one-half of the increase was devoted to primary education. The increase in expenditure from Provincial Funds alone was Rs. 2,33,000,* and the precentage on the total of expenditure from this source was 46·5 in British districts and 39·7 if Native State territory be included.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Important proposals for the improvement of the University curricula were under discussion throughout the year, but very little progress had been made before its close. From the figures given by the Director of Public Instruction it appears that 74 per cent. of the expenditure on affiliated Arts Colleges and 98 per cent. of that on Professional Colleges is defrayed by Government. These figures indicate the extent to which, apart from general policy, Government is interested in higher education in this Presidency.

Examination results do not vary greatly from those recorded in the previous year, the conspicuous features being the large proportion of failures at the Matriculation, the comparatively small number of aspirants for degrees in science and the greater measure of success attained by the latter in comparison with candidates for degrees in arts.

The number of lady students at the Elphinston College has now reached a considerable figure, and the need for special arrangements to deal with them has been forcibly explained by the Principal, who writes as follows :—

"Moreover the close association of male and female involved in a mixed education is so totally opposed to the traditions of the East as well as so fraught with possibilities of evil that in my opinion the system is rather a barrier than an encouragement to female education. That the number of girl undergraduates is increasing is a sign that even this is not sufficient to check the demand for a University education for women. If the conditions of that education were in accord with Oriental ideas of women's functions, the number would go up by leaps and bounds. I am confident that the time is ripe for the creation in Bombay of a women's college, manage by a staff of Oxford or Cambridge women graduates. The 30 students of this College added to nearly the same number at the Wilson College and those admitted to St. Xavier's, are sufficient to start with. If so radical a step is not possible at present, then I suggest the following half-measure. A special lecturer and tutor of female students should be appointed to the Elphinstone College. She should be a British graduate and a member of the Indian Educational Service. Her subject should preferably be English, because it is very easy to get women well qualified to teach that subject. She would take complete charge of the girl studies in that subject. And would in addition supervise their general reading, their games, and, most important of all, their manners and conduct."

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

There were 548 secondary institutions at work with 70,000 pupils, while the total expenditure was Rs. 26,37,000, all these figures showing a considerable advance over those recorded in the previous year.

The year was not marked by any open displays of insubordination or indiscipline on the part of the pupils, but it is regrettable that recent events should have shown that many pupils and ex-pupils of High Schools have in the past taken an active part in political agitation of the most debased kind. The Governor in Council is determined that scholars in Government and aided institutions shall abstain entirely from association in political movements of all kinds, and he trusts that in carrying out this policy he will have the full and active support of all classes. In this connection he views with satisfaction the endeavours made to interest parents and guardians in school life. Government propose to allot for each High School a sum sufficient to meet the expenses of a school meeting every year when parents and guardians will be invited to be present and His Excellency in Council desires to invite their co-operation in furthering this movement by their presence on these occasions and by subscribing to poor boys' funds, games funds, prize funds and the like.

The Department has important functions to perform in respect of secondary education, and His Excellency in Council has under active consideration measures designed to relieve the courses from the dominance of the Matriculation examination, to revise the curricula generally, to provide suitable text-books and to improve the prospects of the assistant masters. When these measures are in operation, some of the more patent defects of the existing system of secondary education will have been removed.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The effect of the special grant for the spread of primary education which amounted to Rs. 1,14,000 in the year under review, is clearly evident in the figures relating to primary education. The number of public institutions rose by 840 to 11,790 and of pupils by 50,000.* The total expenditure on primary education reached the total of Rs. 51,43,000, of which Government contributed Rs. 18,96,000 The increase in the Government share was Rs. 2,91,000.* There has therefore been a wholesome extension of the facilities for elementary instruction, and in some parts of the Presidency there are indications that for the present farther extension cannot be advantageously made, and that it may be more desirable to concentrate available funds on improving the prospects of the masters. The sums allotted for the latter object during the three years 1908-09, 1909-10 and 1910-11 have been Rs. 48,846, Rs. 2,42,000 and Rs. 2,86,251, and the Governor in Council will endeavour to provide the amount still required to give trained masters as nearly as possible a salary equivalent to the scale laid down in the Vernacular Masters' Code due regard being had to merit.

Experiments have been made in several directions with the view of adjusting school hours and curricula to the real needs of the agriculturists. In the varied conditions prevailing in the Presidency alterations suitable in one locality may be found a failure in another. So far experiments have not met with any marked success, but the Governor in Council trusts that the efforts of the Department will not be relaxed, and that as the quality of the teaching staff gradually improves, it may be possible to allow greater latitude to local officers in devising and carrying out suitable experiments.

SPECIAL CLASSES.

The Director of Public Instruction has discussed at considerable length the needs of the Muhammadans, and he shows that the Mussulman community have no reason to complain that Government have not endeavoured to give full encouragement to them in promoting education. The figures demonstrate that the community is taking an increasing advantage of the facilities offered. At the same time the difficulties connected with the teaching of two vernaculars have not been completely solved, and it is a question whether it would not be for the educational advantage of the community frankly to discard Urdu in favour of the local vernacular as the compulsory language, leaving those who desired it, to add the accomplishment of a literary knowledge of Urdu.

Attention continues to be paid to the educational needs of other special communities. The attendance of aboriginal and hill tribes has risen steadily, while the wants of the depressed classes have met with increasing consideration from municipalities and local boards.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

There was a perceptible rise in the number of pupils attending special schools. The new Technical School at Ahmedabad for which the public are indebted to the liberality of Sardar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Kt., C.I.E., and his late father came into operation. Its course is closely connected with the great local cotton industry, and with its fine equipment and competent staff it promises to prove a highly successful institution.

GENERAL.

The year has been marked by general activity in all educational matters ; the University courses have been reviewed and are now in course of revision ; many improvements have been carried out in secondary institutions and further measures are in contemplation ; and the facilities for primary instruction have been widely extended and the prospects of the teaching staff have been improved, while a properly equipped and useful technical institute has come into operation. The Governor in Council desires to congratulate the Honourable Mr. Sharp and his colleagues on these results.

*Figures to nearest 1,000.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

The exchange is unchanged and demand is 154 3-32d. Business is dull.

Government Paper is Rs. 94-10.

Shares of Coal—Jumoni is at 4 1-4 ; Muchiriadih, 6 1-2 ; Raneegunge 13 1-4.

Jute—The local market is quiet at prices at Rs. 46-8.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th December.

244. Parade.—Saturday the 10th December.

Nos 1 and 2 Company parade at the Old Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m. for spr. Q F Gun Drill.

Dress—Khaki and Forage Caps.

247. Musketry—The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing to the No 1 Company on Sunday next 11th instant.

Firing to commence at 9 a.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

The Rifle Range of the 104th Wellesleys Rifles at Santa Cruz will be available for Spoon Competitions and Practice on Sunday 11th instant.

Ranges 200, 600 and 800 yards.

Train leaves Colaba 6-30 a.m., Church Gate 6-35 a.m. and Grant Road 6-46 a.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 8th December.

1139. Detail for the week ending 10th instant :—

To-day Thursday the 8th instant.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

II. Proficiency Class will be held at Head Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Friday the 9th instant.—"E." Coy. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order Mufti.

1140. Musketry—Rifle Club.—The Miniature Range at Head-Quarters will be open for Matches 3 and 4 and practice on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 6 to 7-30 p.m. and Saturdays from 3 to 5-30 p. m.

II. Classification Range.—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted to the Rifle Club matches 5 to 8 as under :—

Saturday the 17th instant—By train leaving Victoria Terminus at 1-50 p.m.

Sunday 18th and Tuesday 27th instant—By train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

I.V.B.A. Matches may be fired on any of the above days.

III. The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing Instructional practices Parts I and II on Friday 9th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

Saturday morning 10th instant—" C " Coy by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

Saturday afternoon 10th instant—" G " Coy by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 1-50 p.m.

Sunday morning the 11th instant—" G " Coy Standard Test, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

1141. It is notified for information that Bayonets should be taken to the Range by members who are firing the Annual Course of Musketry.

1142. Medals.—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

1143. Special—The commandant desires to place on record the loss sustained by " G " Company and the Corps in the death of Vol C A Wordsworth. The late Vol C A Wordsworth was one of the original members of " G " Company and by the keenness with which he took up all branches of volunteering set a worthy example to all ranks of the Corps.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY MAJOR H. E. E. PROCTER, A.D.C.,
COMMANDING.

Bombay, 8th December.

1. The Range at Santa Cruz will be available fo Class Firing on Saturday afternoon next 10th instant.

Train leaves Church Gate Station 2-55 p.m.

2. The Corps will furnish a detachment for Escort duty from Apollo Bunder to Government House on the occasion of arrival of the Crown Prince of Germany on Wednesday next, the 14th instant.

Time and Rendezvous will be notified later.

Dress—Review Order, White.

3. The Corps standing Camp has opened at Santa Cruz, members wishing to reside there or spend weekends will kindly notify Mr C W Elsworth, c/o Light Horse Camp, Santa Cruz by 12 noon Fridays for weekends &c.

P. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

RATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th December, 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	6	11	5 p.m.	14	57
Teheran ...	7	12	30 p.m.	2	22
Suez	7	2	5 p.m.	0	52

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09)†

Ahwaz line interrupted between Ramhormaz and Ahwaz (23-11-10).

SIR JAMES MILL has embarked from San Francisco (says the Exchange) for the purpose of inaugurating the San Francisco, Australian, and British steam ship service.

THE death has occurred at Wiesbaden of the Countess Bertha von Kyserlink, Germany's oldest countess, and an aunt of Count von Haeseler, the famous Field-Marshal, in her 103rd year.

SPORTING NEWS.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

Madras Medal.

Some excellent scores were sent in on the first day's play in the competition for the Madras Silver Challenge Medal, which took place yesterday morning. There had been a heavy dew during the previous night which had improved the greens, although some of them are very rough and putting with accuracy is no easy matter. The conditions are over two rounds of the course, by medal play under handicap, the medal being retained, for one year by the competitor returning the best nett score.

On the first day's play, Ferrers-Nicholson, playing from scratch, leads the field with a very fine score of 37 strokes, closely followed by Sair Owen and Gittins, with 38, 39 and 40 respectively. Nicholson is to be congratulated on his fine performance, which is equal to, if not better than, any return made this season. He started with a four to the first hole and then got two fives. His drive to the fourth hole was not very good, but he placed the ball on the green with his second and holed out in four. The fifth, he also got in four, and also the sixth, which is a "bogey" six. He finished up the last three holes in eleven strokes. Gittins also played a fine round of 39 which, however, was not good enough to get him second place as Sair—9 and Owen—6 returned net scores of 38 and 39 respectively. Gittins was two under fives at the sixth hole and he did the last three holes in eleven strokes. Nicholson's and Gittin's cards are as follows :—

Nicholson 4, 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 3, 4=37.
Gittins 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 3, 4=39.

Sair started very badly with a seven to each of the first three holes. After this he improved on his game considerably, and, with fours to the fourth and fifth, and a three to the seventh, did the last six holes in twenty-six. Owen crossed the road in fifteen and came to grief at the fourth hole to which he took seven strokes. He got a four at the fifth hole, but again took seven to the long hole doing the last three holes in thirteen. England and Coombs played two steady rounds, both returning 41, the latter player getting a two at the seventh hole. The following are the results :—

	Score.	Handicap	Result.
E Ferrers-Nicholson —	37	Scr	37
E E Sair	47	—9	38
A C Owen	48	—7	39
A Gittins	39	+1	40
E E Coombs	41	Scr	41
R D England	41	+1	42
L Stansfield	42	Scr	42
A S Orr	46	—3	43
P M D Sanderson ...	47	—4	43
R Harwood	48	—5	43
H P T Lattey	44	—1	43
H E Hart	46	—2	44
E Hargreaves	49	—5	44
H B Murray	49	—5	44
W J Foulkes	53	—9	44
H Gorrie	51	—6	45
A S Folkes	52	—6	46
A L S Roberts	46	+1	47
C L Burns	54	—5	49

THE MACDONALD CUP.

Re-Played Tie.

Considerable interest was taken in the replayed tie between Lattey and Ouseley in the Semi-Final round for the Macdonald Cup, which took place yesterday morning after the competition for the Madras Medal. They had, on the previous day, played no less than three rounds without coming to any definite result, having ended up "all square" at the end of each nine holes. Yesterday morning Ouseley was not playing as well as he had done on the previous day, and, consequently, Lattey had very little difficulty in defeating him, which he did by three up and two to play. To the first which was the only hole Ouseley won, Lattey nearly drove out of bounds and his ball hit a tree from his second shot, bouncing back nearly into a screen. The second hole was won by Lattey, Ouseley pulling his drive and then playing three bad shots. He laid his fifth dead, but Lattey holed-out in five. To the third hole, Ouseley again pulled his drive and got a bad second, while his third was nearly on to the road. He was again short with his fourth sho', but, with the aid of a handicap stroke, he got a half, Lattey slicing his third. Both got good drives to the fourth hole. Lattey was on the green in three and holed-out in five, Ouseley taking seven. This made Lattey one up. The next hole was halved in five, Ouseley missing a yard putt for the hole. Both were over the green in three, at the sixth hole, but Ouseley, putting badly, took seven strokes, Lattey winning the hole in six. To the seventh hole, Ouseley made a very bad drive, topping his ball. Lattey was short of the screen, but put his second on the green and holed-out in four, winning the hole and the match, three up and two to play.

TRIALS AND VICEROY'S CUP.

Latest Betting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

A great amount of money is flowing in on Soultline, which has made him the favourite in the Trials at evens. It is rumoured that it was the stable money that was responsible for this. In the Trials, the only other horses enquired for are :—Prince Rupert, Lumination, Tangaroa and Punt.

In the Cup, Fizz, Vavasor and Prince Rupert are equal favourites. The latter does not impress the critics favourably at present. The following are the betting quotations :—

The Trials : 1 1-4 to 1 against Soultline, 5 to 1 against Tangaroa, 12 to 1 against Lumination, 8 to 1 against Punt, 10 to 1 against Capture, 20 to 1 against Coat of Arms, and Black Buck and longer prices the rest. The Viceroy's Cup; 3 to 1 against Fizz, Vavasor and Prince Rupert, 10 to 1 against Retort, 12 to 1 against Master, Delaval, 16 to 1 against Coat of Arms, 12 to 1 against Pegu and longer prices the rest.

SHAPUR SPENCER CHALLENGE CUP.

The following is the final position of the teams in this competition :—

Clubs.	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Pts.	Ptage.
Young Zoroastrian	9	8	0	1	8	100·00
Elphinstone C C 10	7	1	2	6	75·00	
Baronet C C, A.....	9	5	1	3	4	66·66
Liberal Esplanade, B	9	5	1	3	4	66·66
Alliance C C.....10	4	3	3	1	14·28	
John Bright, A	9	3	4	2	—1	—14·28
Liberal Marine, B.....	9	3	4	2	—1	—14·28
Imperial C C 10	3	6	1	—3	—33·33	
Sassanian C C.....10	2	5	3	—3	—42·85	
Lord Northbrook	9	1	5	3	—4	—66·66
Parsi Baronet	9	1	6	2	—5	—71·42
Persian C C	9	0	6	3	—6	—100·00

	No. of Innings.	Not Out.	Runs.	Highest.	Average.
S M Chothia	7	3	159	59	39·75
D D Driver	9	1	281	69	35·12
P D Kapadia	6	2	140	56	35·00
H F Mulla	8	0	208	77	26·00
R P Meherbomji	5	1	103	54	25·75
D K Kapadia	9	1	202	127	25·25

	No. of Matches.	Balls.	Wkts.	Runs.	Average.
S F Madan	9	648	53	260	4·33
J S Warden	9	675	44	194	4·40
P H Davar	5	291	19	92	4·84
R P Meherbomji	5	240	16	96	6·00
K Kapadia.....	8	447	24	149	6·20
A B Driver	8	630	37	237	6·40

It is understood that early next year three of the submarines now at Portsmouth will be sent to Hongkong.

THE TRAGEDY OF BRAIN-FAG.

A Famous Novelist's Confession.

To feel that one's brain is tired, that one's grip and power of concentration are no longer what they were is a tragedy which only those who have gone through it, or who dread the possibility of its happening before they have made adequate provision for their responsibilities, can fully appreciate.

To be rescued from the clutches of so depressing a state of mind is, naturally, the earnest wish of everyone. This can be readily done by means of Sanatogen, the world-renowned reconstituent and revitalising agent which is endorsed by over twelve thousand doctors, including the physicians to ten crowned heads of Europe.

Sanatogen contains organic phosphorus in exactly the condition in which it is present in the brain and nervous system. It is, thus, easily assimilated and stored up by the brain to supply the overdraft which the body has made of this invaluable vital substance.

What Sanatogen has done in these cases is vividly indicated by Madame Sarah Grand, the famous authoress, who writes :—"Sanatogen has done everything for me which it is said to be able to do for cases of nervous debility and exhaustion. I began to take it after nearly four years of enforced idleness from extreme debility, and felt the benefit almost immeddiately. And now, after taking it steadily three times a day for twelve weeks, I find myself able to enjoy both work and play again, and also able to do as much of both as ever I did. It is daily bread to my work."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

LADIES' CORNER.

NOVEL SHORT COAT.

The length of the coat this winter is strictly defined. It must not reach to very far below the hips or else it must be quite short. This much has been determined by our tailors. If we want a longer coat, there are the comfortable "warp-over" cloaks, which, after all, are only suitable for afternoon and evening wear. A novel style recently seen at a smart "five o'clock" worthy of mention. The dress is of white cloth, Princess in shape, with a pretty top of mousseline-de-soie over flesh-coloured muslin. The sleeves are cut in Japanese form, and the corsage is crossed back and front. The hem of the skirt is of black velvet edged at the top and bottom with bands of skunk. The pretty coat is of velvet to match the skirt, sewn at irregular intervals with white porcelain beads. The edgers and sleeves are also bordered with skunk. The hat is of draped velvet trimmed with a gold tissue band knotted at the side.

WHY LARGE HATS ARE WORN.

The real reason is, gentle reader, that lovely woman knows she is loveliest in a picture hat. Sweet seventeen can wear anything, but seven-and-thirty looks to her headgear to soften those horried little lines which Time is beginning to trace upon her fair features. What is more beautiful than a sweet womanly beauty of fifty or sixty (for beauty at that age is now recognised as the most genuine, because it has withstood the wear and tear of the years), with snow white hair glistening under a large black velvet or satin hat trimmed with feathers? Put the same face under one of those hard toques and the difference will at once be observed. The soft lines vanish and ten years seem added to the age. That is why large hats will never go out of fashion. All the same large hats are not by any means allowed to have it all their own way. The young girl and the young woman whose face has retained the freshness and charm of youth can wear and is wearing smaller hats this season. They take the place of toques or small hats of "piquante" aspect, such as the "vivandiere," the "cossack," the "house-guardsman," and the "Russian." These are made of sealskin trimmed with metallic braid, or velvet, etc.

MURDERED BARONESS.

Search for Her Fugitive Lover.

No trace had been found till the time the mail left of Captain Meynier, the retired Artillery Officer who is alleged to have caused the death of his fiancee, the Baroness d'Amtricourt, at his rooms at a hotel in the Rue de Rome, in Paris, on November 19.

The missing officer, it will be remembered, on Thursday morning, sent a "petit bleu" to the local police-station, stating that he had murdered the lady in a fit of jealous fury, and her body was subsequently found stretched across his bed. Death had apparently resulted from poisoning through drinking a corrosive acid.

The police do not believe that Captain Meynier has carried out the intention he expressed in his note to the police of committing suicide, and his description has been circulated throughout France. He is spoken of as thirty-six years of age, 5ft, 8in. in height, with fair, curly hair and moustache. When last seen he was wearing a grey suit and a round felt hat. If he has drowned himself the swollen state of the Seine would prevent his body being recovered for some time. An active search for him is being made in Paris, Marseilles, Toulon, and on the Riviera.

The missing officer's record is alleged to be unsatisfactory. It is stated that he was obliged to resign his commission in consequence of misconduct, and that he was on the point of being arrested for frauds of tradesmen.

Among the correspondence seized at the residence of the dead woman the police found several receipts for sums borrowed from her by Captain Meynier. The crime is believed to have been committed in a fit of anger of his discovering that whilst he thought the woman he was about to marry was wealthy, she was really dependent on others for her maintenance. Two men who were friendly with the captain's fiancee are under police protection. The baroness, who was a very handsome woman—tall, refined, and clever—is thought to have been suffocated. It is supposed that, after rendering his victim unconscious by applying a wad of cotton wool soaked with chloroform to her nostrils, the murderer placed his hand over her mouth until she was dead.

The victim was known in Paris literary circles by the pen-name of "Madol." She was a contributor of gossip articles to "La Vie Parisiefinne," and had written two piquant novels, entitled "Journal d'un Mannequin" and "Cess Dames du Regiment."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	13
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Harbour.....	0	0	0
Hospital	0	0	10
Total.....	1	1	91
This day last year	1	1	85

LORD CHELMSFORD, the Governor, opening the Parliament of New South Wales, said it was proposed to amend the electoral law, giving true effect to the principle of one adult, one vote.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Dec. 7.

Conditions are disturbed on the North-West Frontier, and half an inch of rain has fallen at Quetta and Chaman. In the Peninsula, no important change occurred.

The forecast shows a local precipitation in Baluchistan and the extreme north.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 7TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded during hours on Wednesday, the 7th December, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the south-west Punjab, moderately clouded in the extreme north and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is normal except for an excess at Multan last night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Temperature is in slight excess in the southern disfricts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Sind and clear or lightly clouded in Raj

BY THE WAY.

FORMER MONASTIC EXPERIENCE.

Count Tolstoy, who has made a monastery the first stage of his recent fugue, is not without his previous experience of such institutions. Indeed, it is not unknown that his monastic experiences were extensive enough to furnish forth a novel, which it is—perhaps advisedly—arranged shall be a posthumous revelation. For he did not seem to take more kindly to monastic life than did another novelist, the late J. K. Huysmans. Tolstoy made more than one exit from seclusion, as the result of a battle-royal with the fathers. Huysmans's experience of the cloister, too, was ngcessarily brief.

THE ABBE PREVOST.

Among other imaginative writers who have, like Tolstoy, sought refuge from the world within monastery wails, a place of honour will always belong to the Abbe Prevost. Brought up to the religious life, he had left it to join the army; and as one of the King's officers he not only fought, but also loved and lost. The loss decided him to return to religion, and bury himself in a Benedictine convent. As he put it in a letter to a friend; "The unhappy consequences of a too tender affection are conducting me to the tomb—that is the name which I give to the worthy Monastic Order which I am about to join." But, though Abbe Prevost joined the Benedictines, he did not stay with them very long; and while with them, he devoted less time to prayer and meditation than to the writing of that little masterpiece, "Manon Lescaut."

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER.

Nor is the Court by any means the first philosopher to seek an "escape from life" by founding a colony together with a select company of like-minded men. Southey and Coleridge formed just such a project when they were undergraduates of Balliol College, Oxford, and Jesus College, Cambridge, respectively. The place of their retreat was to have been the melodiously-named Susquehanna River. An American had offered them some land there cheap, and had informed them that the supposed dangers from bisons and mosquitoes were very much exaggerated. They failed, however, to raise the money to pay the modest price demanded, and so the plan fell through.

THE TARRED ROAD.

There is a suspicion in not a few minds that the tarred road is prejudicial to health. Tar gives off, it is asserted, especially under the influence of the warm rays of the sun, peculiar empyreumatic [sub-stances which irritate the respiratory tract at some point or another. The "layman" is not disposed to accept that any really serious cases based upon this theory have arisen. If they have, the slight mischief can have been only transitory. Our contemporary coincides that the process of tarring the road gives rise to inconvenience, and here and there it may cause irritation to the nasal passges and throat, but as soon as the surface mass has set it is confident that no complaint on grounds of prejudice to health can be fairly levelled against the innovation.

THE LAZIEST MAN.

It is told that during the Civil War in America a captain of a company which had sixty men in its ranks, none of whom were as energetic as the officer thought they should be, hit upon a plan which he believed would cure their habits of laziness. One morning after the roll-call the captain, addressing his command, said: "I have a nice, easy job for the laziest man in the company. Will the laziest man step to the front?" Instantly fifty-nine men each took a step forward. "Why didn't you step to the front?" inquired the commander of the one man who did not come. "I was too lazy," replied the soldier.

MR. BARING GOULD AND THE BAGPIPES

Condemnation of the bagpipes is nothing new. Leigh Hunt's idea of martyrdom was to be tied to a post within a dozen yards of a stout-lunged piper; and Sydney Smith declared that you might as well speak of playing on an iron foundry as of playing on the bagpipe. It has been left for Mr. Baring Gould to go one better in the way of criticism. In a church paper he shows that the bagpipe was familiar in England long before its appearance in Scotland. And then he adds: "It was not till English people could no longer tolerate the squealing instrument that it got relegated to Scotland, and came to be there regarded as the national organ for producing musical sounds." The "Glasgow News" finds just one saving expression in this "snarling pronouncement": Mr. Baring "Gould admits that the bagpipe can produce "musical sounds." The fact has been questioned.

PUBLIC SCHOOL STARS.

It is somewhat strange to find Lord Milner urging Public Schools, as he did at Sherborne, to free themselves from the domination of the "star" system, according to which the brilliance of half a dozen boys is supposed to make up for the mediocrity of the rest of the six hundred. If there is one thing on which our Public Schools pride themselves it is that they do certainly not put the genius in a forcing frame and look on with contentment at the mediocre growth of the hardy perennials. That was undoubtedly the case decades ago when Porson startled his teachers. Now every boy in the upper forms without favour or distinction repairs to his tutor's study, and enjoys the benefit of seeing his Latin Prose become gradually bluer and bluer, and of hearing his English essay mercilessly dissected, while his leaden and long-suffering eyes are fixed on the "esto Athana" worked into the tobacco-besmirched he arthrug.

TOLSTOY'S THOUGHTS ON DEATH.

Tolstoy once said he loved to be ill. "Sickness and suffering destroy what is mortal in man solely to prepare him for something better." And, lowering his voice, he continued: "Don't let Sophie Andrejevna" (the Countess) "hear us. Between you and me, I wouldn't like to get well again. If I do, I promise you to write down the thoughts on life and death—if there is such a thing as death—that have crystallised in my brain during the past weeks while I lay here prostrate undisturbed, happy. Their upshot is that death is but an incident, an episode in our present existence, while life itself never terminates. Hence death has nothing terrible; it portends only an intermezzo in eternal life. As the slave looks for the liberator, so I look for death—look for it any moment, would welcome it under all circumstances. And when it does come, a shout of joy shall arise from my breast like that escaping the mouth of a new-born babe entering upon the phase of life which you and I are now enduring."

THE SIMPLE LIFE.

Tolstoy is not the only philosopher who has, in middle age suddenly abandoned a luxurious for a simple life. He might have cited the precedent of Rousseau, who, when his first successes had made him famous, got rid of his fine clothes and his watch and his sword, clothed himself in home-spun, and went to live alone with his Therese and the mother of his Therese in a cottage in Madame d'Epinay's Park. There was this difference, however, between his case and Tolstoy's: he wrote his masterpieces after he had thus altered his way of life; but Tolstoy had already written his when he decided to make the change.

SOUTH AFRICAN RUBBER.

South Africa's exports have made rapid strides during the last few years. Maize, wattle bark, and fruit have found ready markets in England and on the Continent, and now a big effort is being made to add to the prosperity of the Union by encouraging the export of an excellent rubber obtained from a native vine, or gigantic woody creeper, which encircles the forest trees of the coast belt from the Tugela River northwards. For many years past the natives have collected the rubber in a rough and ready manner, to the detriment of the vines. But the latest scientific methods are now adopted. These vines bear fruit about the size of a small orange, much valued by the Zulus on account of its acidity and medicinal properties.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed, Ask your Chemist for 'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE TWO SERVICES.

OUR 11TH AND 12TH "DREADNOUGHTS."

In whatever capacity Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman hoists his flag early next year, it may be taken for granted that it will be known in the "Neptune," the eleventh ship of the "Dreadnought" type to be commissioned for service in the British Fleet. The "Neptune," which will relieve the prototype of her class as flagship of the senior officer in home waters, is being fitted out in accordance with the wishes of Admiral Bridgeman and as she is this week undergoing acceptance trials, there is every reason to believe that she will come within the two-year limit for building and completing large armoured ships, which will expire on January 19th. Similar adherence to this rule will be observed with the cruiser "Indefatigable," which leaves Devonport harbour for the first time to-day to enter upon her official trials. The two-year limit in this case will terminate on February 23rd, and the intention is—assuming all goes well with the trials—to commission the "Indefatigable" on the second anniversary of her birth date. The building and fitting out for sea of the "Neptune" and "Indefatigable" within the space of two years will further reduce the average time for the construction and equipment of British ships of the "Dreadnought" type, which now stands at 26 months, and at the same time they will demonstrate that rapid shipbuilding is economical. The "Neptune" and "Indefatigable" will, in point of fact, be the cheapest ships ton for ton, that have been built for the British Navy during the "Dreadnought" era, and this notwithstanding that they are immeasurably superior in every respect to the earlier ones of the type.

DESTROYER FLOTILLA CHANGES.

In view of the completion of the first batch of destroyes known as the "Acorn" class, numbering twenty, it is officially announced that these 27-knotters are to be affiliated to the Second Division of the Home Fleet superseding the River class. The change will be a decided acquisition to the effective strength of the Home Fleet from the fact that the "Acorns" mark an important development in torpedo armament by carrying two 4in. guns in association with two 12-pounders, where as the River class boats are armed with only four 12-pounders. The "Acorns" also possess the great advantage of being fitted with a pair of 21in. torpedo tubes. The whole of the twenty boats are to be ready for service by next May, and as they pass into the Second Destroyer Flotilla and relieve the River class the latter will become nucleus crew units for service in the Third Flotilla, which is to be based on Harwich. When this reorganisation is completed the Second Flotilla will be composed entirely of 27-knot boats, the four surplus ocean-going boats of the 1908-9 programme—after twelve had been allotted to the First Flotilla—having been commissioned for service in the Second Flotilla, in which, of course, they will remain after the 25-knot boats of the River class are superseded by the "Acorns."

FOREIGN WARSHIPS IN GERMAN WATERS.

Revised regulations have been issued with reference to the visits of foreign warships to German harbours. It is enacted that no "special permission is needed to enter fortified or unfortified German harbours or river mouths or to navigate inland waters, but that suitable notice should be given of such visits. Failing such notification, war vessels—except when they have on board Sovereigns, members of a Sovereign's family, Presidents of Republics, Ambassadors, or Envoys to the Court of the German Emperor, or which are obliged by perils of the sea of damage to run into the nearest harbour—are permitted neither to cross the extreme line of fortification nor remain in the roadstead or harbour or river mouths and inland waters. Another regulation limits the number of foreign warships to three as a rule and it is also expressly stated that permission to pass through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal must in all cases be applied for, through the usual diplomatic channels. Furthermore regulations are made to insure the prompt notification to the senior officers of fortified or garrisoned harbour of the approach and entry of a foreign warship and these officers are enjoined to inform their superiors of such arrivals; while in ports no garrisoned the duty of "laying" information will davolve upon the police. This latter precaution implies that the German police are expected to know the nationality and type of every war vessel that flies a foreign flag.

SOUTH AMERICAN WARFLEETS.

Considerable attention is being paid in naval circles to the race that appears to have been entered upon by the South American Republics of the larger and richer kind for sea power. This race can be contemplated with equanimity and even satisfaction, by the British Admiralty since it removes what might otherwise prove to be a menace to the sea supremacy of this country, were no count taken of it in framing our annual Naval Estimates. So long as any one of those Republics of South America, whose naval policy has been so erratic that one day they built a powerful new ship and the next sold her to the highest bidder, possessed a Fleet overwhelmingly superior to her neighbours so long was it possible that the calculations a Whitehall might be upset at the last moment before hostilities commenced, by the transfer of a ship, or even a whole squadron, from it original flag to the flag of a country soon to become our opponent. But if the race for sea power is to continue among these Republics and the tension which such a race sets up between two peoples is thereby called into being and sharply maintained, then neither of they will lay themselves out to be attacked by the neighbour by selling any portion of their warships to a European Power. Consequently there would be no upsetting of the naval equilibrium in Europe; and we can sleep more quietly in our beds of nights while Brazil, the Argentine, and Chili continue to play the game of "beggar-my-neighbour" by ordering the biggest battleships in the world from our own and foreign shipbuilding yards. This naval counterpoise in American waters is therefore something for the taxpayers of this country to be thankful for. This can be said the less offensively, because it would be quite impertinent and useless for us to offer any advice to the Republics concerned to cease their ruinous and uncalled-for competition in naval matters.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.

The efforts which have been made of late years to give technical instruction to men while serving, with the idea of fitting them to obtain employment in civil life when they pass to the Reserve, do not seem to have met with much success. There are several reasons for this. In the first place the soldier himself does not readily take to it. Until he is in his last year of service with the Colours, he does not think about his after-career. There is also a good deal of opposition on the part of trade unions to soldiers being trained free of expense, and they do not all approve of men who are serving as soldiers being trained and educated, possibly to compete with civilians on less pay. Instances have occurred in which certain firms have offered small remuneration to men in their last year of service to train them in employments which might enable them to earn a livelihood afterwards but after a time the men have ceased to take up such work under pressure from the regular workmen, who did not approve. In some cases county councils have offered facilities for the instruction of soldiers on payment of a small fee of five shillings a head for each subject taught. This was undoubtedly a very liberal offer and a good chance for the men of gaining instruction, but it seems to have failed. In some corps it has been found possible to instruct men in motor driving and management, but in a general way very little can be done in this particular industry on account of the expense involved in the tuition. The problem of employment for the deserving soldier becomes more and more difficult as time goes on. It is undoubtedly hard that a man who leaves the Service with a good character cannot be sure of employment. If the difficulty could only be solved, many of the arguments which are used against men enlisting would disappear. The Post Office, railways, &c., offer good posts, where a steady man with the habit of obedience and discipline learnt in the Army is best likely to succeed. There are also many posts in private service for which a good soldier is well fitted; but he must learn to adapt himself to the work, and learn to make himself generally useful. Employers of labour, on their part, must now recognise that the standard of the soldier to-day is superior to that obtaining a few years ago. He is, as a rule, well conducted, and in his general behaviour and character compares very favourably with men of his class in other walks of life. The standard of education is higher, and from their good physique they are capable of doing work which involves bodily endurance. The system of training which they go through now sharpens their intellect. When these facts have been recognised there will be more desire to employ them and to obtain employment for them as soon as their military service comes to an end.

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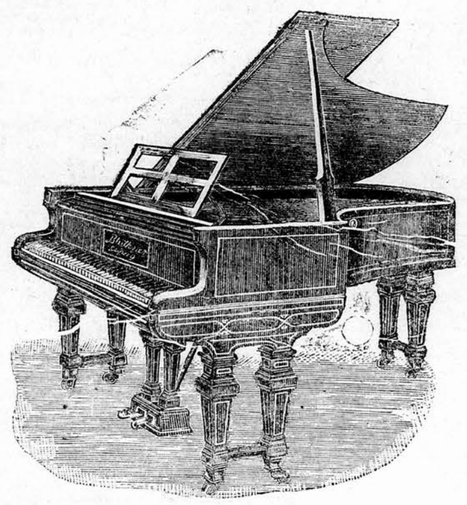

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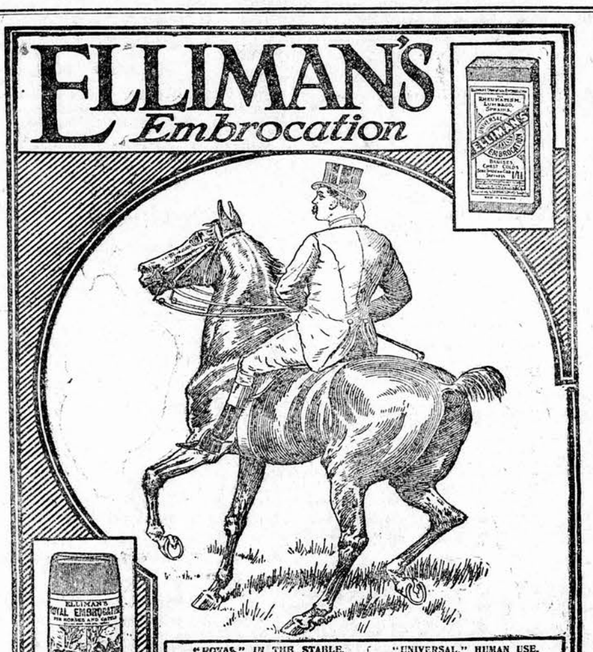

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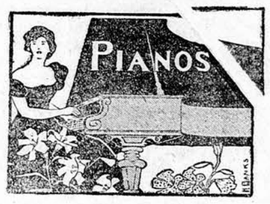

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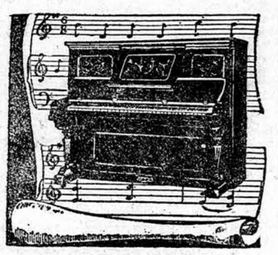

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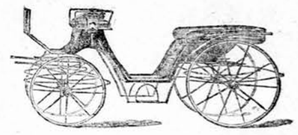

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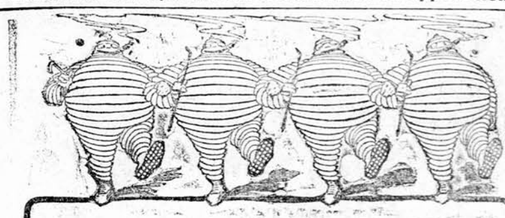

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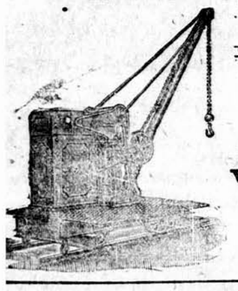

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Are offering valuable cash prizes to the readers of this paper who correctly forecast the number of Births registered in the United Kingdom for the three months ending December 31st, 1910, as certified in the Official Return of the Registrar-General for that period.

In the event of no competitor sending the exact figures, the prizes will be awarded to those sending the nearest estimates.

First Prize = £50

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Wright's Coal Tar Soap Coupon.

I estimate the No. of Births in the United Kingdom for the three months ending December 31st, 1910, to be.....

Name.....

Address.....

To assist competitors in their forecasts we give the official figures for the past four years as follows:—

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" " " 1907 = 274,031
" " " 1908 = 276,109
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READ CONDITIONS CAREFULLY.

The above Coupon must be sent attached to an OUTSIDE wrapper of a tablet of WRIGHT'S Coal Tar Soap. Competitors sending any other wrapper than WRIGHT'S will be disqualified. Competitors may send as many estimates as they like provided a wrapper as above is attached to each coupon. If two competitors should send the exact figures the first and second prizes will be added together and equally divided. If three or more competitors are correct the third prize will be added to the first and second and divided equally in a similar way.

The decision of the Advertising Manager will be final. No correspondence can be entertained. Last day for receiving replies, Dec. 31st, 1910.

Owing to the time that elapses before the official returns are issued, the result cannot be announced until April 3rd, 1911, on which day it will appear in the Bombay "Times of India," "Madras Mail," "Calcutta "Englishman," Allahabad "Pioneer," and Lahore "Civil and Military Gazette."

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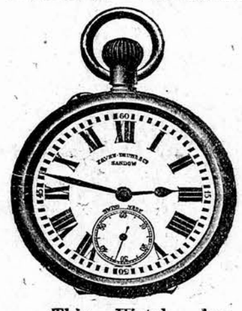

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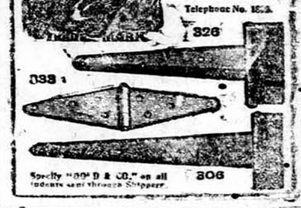

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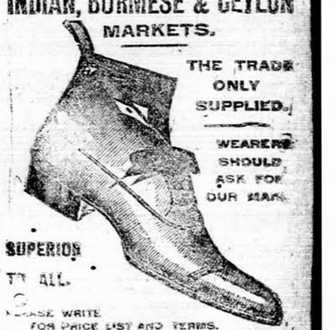

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